



Unit1	1	(Where we learn )		1	Mr: Hesham		
education	تربية	evidence	دليل	just	بالضبط	top	قمة
physical	بدني	based on	قائم علي	gate	بوابة	partner	شريك
subject	مادة دراسية	toilet	دورة ماء	gym	جيم	which	أي
website	موقع انترنت	diagram	رسم بياني	classroom	فصل	office	مكتب
student	طالب	break	فسحة	change	يغير	quiz	مسابقة
different	مختلف	after	بعد	text	نص	pack	يعبأ
countries	دول	playground	ملعب	exercise	تمارين	arrive at	يصل إلي
from	من	floor	طابق	words	كلمات	polite	مؤدب
maths	رياضيات	stairs	سلالم	How long	كم مدة	helpful	متعاون
science	علوم	sports	رياضة	ability	قدرة	windy	كثير الرياح
music	موسيقي	corridor	طريقة	necessity	ضرورة	another	آخر
social	اجتماعي	good at	جيد في	obligation	إلزام	hurt	يؤذي
P E	تربية بدنية	downstairs	دور ارضي	evening	مساء	fridge	ثلاجة
laboratory	معمل	upstairs	دور علوي	only	فقط	rules	قواعد
must	يجب	chemistry	كيمياء	engineer	مهندس	each	كل
careful	حريص	get ready	يستعد	tour	جولة	during	أثناء
next to	بجوار	practise	يمارس	ground	ارض	discuss	يناقش
library	مكتبة	karate	كاراتيه	location	موقع	side	جانب
opposite	مواجه	timetable	جدول	bottom	قاع	put on	يرتدي

### important words كلمات هامة

Stairs	سلالم
Gym	صالة رياضة
Classroom	فصل
Gate	بوابة
Corridor	طريقة
Toilet	دورة ماء
Laboratory	معمل
Playground	ملعب

A set of steps you get to go from one floor of a building to another.  
 A room or a hall for doing physical exercise  
 A room in school where students are taught.  
 A big door which you can open or close  
 A long narrow area between two rows of rooms  
 A place you use to get rid of your wastes  
 A room where experiments are done  
 a place where children can play.

### Study the following

### Important prepositions حروف جر هامة

at the bottom of the stairs	أسفل السلم	in the middle	في وسط
at the top of the stairs	أعلى السلم	next to the library	بجوار المكتبة
upstairs	في الدور العلوي	opposite the lab	مقابل المعمل
downstairs	في الدور السفلي	between	بين
on the left	على الشمال	on the right	على اليمين
above	فوق	behind	خلف
at the end of the corridor	نهاية الطريقة	on the first floor	في الدور الأول
in the end ( لا نستخدم بعدها اسم )	في النهاية	get ready for	يستعد لـ

- ♣ Where is the headmaster's office ? ♠ It is on the second floor. It is next to the library.
- ♣ Can you show me the way to the laboratory ?
- ♠ Yes , of course. Walk up to the end of this corridor . It is on your left.
- ♠ What school subjects have you got at school ?
- ♠ I have got English , Arabic , maths , science , computer studies and social studies الدراسات
- ♠ Where do you have your science lesson ? ♠ We have them in the laboratory .
- ♠ There are classrooms on each side of the corridor. ♠ I am from Egypt .



♠ Put on ( يرتدي ( يقوم بعملية الارتداء )

♠ wear ( يرتدي ( تراه مرتدياً ملابسه )

♠ Wait for me until I put on my shoes .

♠ She is wearing a nice blouse.

### Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث	مصدر	ماضي	p.p
hurt يؤذي	hurt	hurt	come يأتي	came	come
get يحصل علي	got	got	swim يسبح	swam	swum
put يضع	put	put	eat يأكل	ate	eaten
drink يشرب	drank	drunk	think يفكر	thought	Though
learn يتعلم	Learnt / learned	Learnt / learned	stand يقف	stood	stood

### School rules قواعد للمدرسة

1- When is the best time to pack your bag for school?

The night before school.

2- What is the best time to arrive at school ?

Before lessons start .

3- What is the most polite way to ask a question in class?

Put your hand up.

4- When is the best time to talk to your friends?

When you are in the playground.

5- What is the best thing to do when another teacher walks into your classroom?

You must stand up

### Unit one

### Can / Must

### Mr Hesham

### للتعبير عن المقدرة نستخدم ( can / can't )

♣ The bus can't go into the playground .

♣ Hala can swim fast

♣ You can go to your friend's house .

♣ I can't carry this heavy box.

♣ Can I borrow your mobile for a minute ?

♣ Yes , you can

♣ You can talk to your friends at the break

♣ I can watch television in the evenings

♣ Only engineers can use that computer.

### تعبير ( must ) عن الإلزام Obligation أو الضرورة Necessity

### المصدر + يجب Must

♣ It is necessary or important to tell the truth.

♣ من الضروري ان تقول الحقيقة

♣ You must tell the truth. الحقيقة

♣ يجب ان تقول

♣ You must look left and right before you cross the road .

♣ I must get up early on school days .

♣ I must do my homework on time . في الميعاد

♣ You must speak English very well to be an English teacher.

♣ I must help in the kitchen .

♣ I must switch off the lights

### المصدر + Must not

♣ ( Mustn't + infinitive المصدر )

تدل على المنع أو التحريم

♣ You must not tell lies . يجب ألا تكذب

♣ It is necessary ( important ) not to tell lies.

♣ You must not talk in the library.

♣ You must not drink dirty water.

♣ You must not look at the sun

♣ You mustn't run in the corridor

♣ ( ملحوظة هامة ) الأفعال الناقصة مثل ( can ) و ( must ) يأتي بعدها المصدر بدون ( to )

▶▶▶ You must work hard at school // ▶▶▶ I can play football

**1-Complete the following dialogue :**

Ahmed asks Amr about his school.

Ahmed: How many floors ..... there in your school?

Amr : There are three floors in my school.

Ahmed :Does your school ----- a gym for sports?

Amr : Yes , of course. We have also a big ----- where we can play football.

Ahmed : How ----- do you go to the library?

Amr : We go to the library twice a week.

**2-supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:**

1-Sara: Where is the headmaster's office , please ?

Mary : -----

Sara: thanks a lot.

2-Hala: -----?

Her mother: Yes , you can go out with your friends but you must come early.

**3- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d**

1- I am Salma and I'm -----Egypt.

- a) of                      b) at                      c) from                      d ) on

2-I ----- got English , maths , social studies and Arabic today.

- a) have                      b) has                      c) is                      d) was

3-We have our science lessons in the -----

- a) toilets                      b) stairs                      c) gym                      d) laboratory

4-We must be ----- in the science lab.

- a) careless                      b) careful                      c) necessary                      d) important

5-We play and eat during the -----

- a) lesson                      b) class                      c) break                      d) sleep

6 - ----- we play football , we wash ourselves.

- a) Before                      a) After                      c) During                      d) In

7-The teachers' room is ----- the end of the corridor .

- a) at                      b) in                      c) on                      d) between

8-My classroom is on the first -----

- a) flower                      b) flour                      c) four                      d) floor

9- I always walk ----- the stairs.

- a) in                      b) up                      c) of                      d) off

10 – Where is the lab ? It is ----- the playground.

- a) between                      b) top                      c) bottom                      d) opposite

11- you can write the date at the ----- of the blackboard.

- a) top                      b) bottom                      c) next to                      d) beside

12-You must be ----- at sports to go to sports school.

- a) bad                      b) worse                      c ) good                      d) not good

13-We have our ----- at two o'clock after we come back home.

- a) breakfast                      b) dinner                      c) supper                      d) lunch

14-You must get ----- for P.E

- a) on                      b) ready                      c) read                      d) red

15- Do you go to school ----- bus or on foot.

- a) by                      b) on                      c\_) in                      d) off

16- I must practise ----- to help me fight bad people.

- a) chess                      b) tennis                      c) cards                      d) karate.

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17- We can play football in our school -----

- a) playground                      b) toilets                      c) lab                      d ) music room

18- The student comes late ----- the teacher doesn't allow him to enter the class.

- a) because                      b) but                      c) so                      d) as

19-How ----- lessons do you have each day?

- a) much                      b) many                      c) long                      d) often

20-You can put on your sports clothes in the ----- room

- a) music                      b) playground                      c) teacher                      d) changing

21-Our bus can't go into the playground so it stops-----the school.

- a) inside                      b) on                      c) outside                      d) top of

22- The doorman must close the ----- of the school after we leave it.

- a) class                      b) playground                      d) music                      d) gates

23- Your mobile is cheap .It is made in -----

- a) China                      b) Chinese                      c) Egyptian                      d) American

24-My classroom is at the ground floor. It is at the ----- of the stairs.

- a) top                      b) bottom                      c) up                      d) over

25- Can you ----- this quiz?

- a) doing                      b) do                      c) make                      d) making

26-When is the ----- time to pack your bag to school?

- a) good                      b) better                      c) best                      d) pest

27-We always arrive ----- school early.

- a) in                      b) at                      c) of                      d) to

28- What is the ----- polite way to ask a question in class?

- a) best                      b) fast                      c) good                      d) most

29- The best time to talk to your friends when you are in the -----

- a) playground                      b) class                      c) lab                      d) lesson

30-When the teacher enters the class all the ----- stand up

- a) teachers                      b) nurses                      c) doctors                      d) students

31-You ----- run in the corridor.

- a) must                      b) can                      c) mustn't                      d) are

32- You must ----- to your teacher carefully.

- a) listening                      b) listen                      c) to listen                      d) listens

33- You ----- go to the zoo with your friends but don't be late.

- a) can                      b) must                      c) can't                      d) mustn't

34- You ----- look right and left before you cross the road.

- a) can                      b) must                      c) can't                      d) mustn't

35-You ----- stay in the library after six o'clock because it closes then.

- a) can                      b) must                      c) can't                      d) mustn't

#### 4-Read and correct the underlined words.

1- You mustn't to drink water from the river .It isn't clean.

2-We can't stayed after six o'clock.

3-We must talk in the lessons.

4-We can talk at break in the playroom.

5- My class is at the second floor.

6- You can put on your sports clothes in the charging room.

7- I must practice karate for five hours every week.

8- I am good in doing quizzes





- 1- Listen and choose the correct answer from a,b,c, or d
- 2- Listen and answer the following questions :
- 3- Complete the following dialogue:

The teacher is asking Hazim about his homework

Teacher: Did you ----- your homework , Hazim?

Hazim : Sorry sir, I didn't do my -----

Teacher :----- didn't you do it?

Hazim : Because I ----- very ill .

- 4-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Amal : When can students eat and talk in the school?

Amany :-----

2- Ramy : -----?

Samy : Classroom two is next to the library at the end of the corridor .

- 5- Read the following then answer the questions :

Amira Salah has a Saudi Arabian pen friend called Aisha Faleh. Aisha is eleven years old. She was born in Riyadh. Mr.Faleh, the head teacher, wants all students in his school to learn new things . Her mother Mrs. Hoda works as a doctor in a clinic nearby, so she doesn't use her car. Mrs Hoda works with ill or injured children. Aisha has got two brothers and one sister. Aisha is interested in watching TV. She also enjoys reading short stories. Amira always writes to Aisha's website and so does Aisha.

- A. Answer the following questions:

- 1- What's Aisha's nationality?
- 2- Why does Mrs. Hoda work with ill or injured children?
- 3- What is Mr Faleh's job?

- B- Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d :

4- Mrs Hoda goes to her work .....

- a- by bus      b- by car      c) on foot      d) by taxi

5- The underlined word" she" refers to -----

- a) Aisha      b) Amira      c) Mrs Hoda      d) Salah

- 6) The reader a) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences: ( two sentences )  
b) Answer the following questions ( 4 questions)

- 7- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 1- We always walk up the ( ladder - stairs - toilets – playground ) to go to our class.
- 2- Students can borrow books from the ( library – class – gym – kitchen )
- 3-The library is ( next – between – in front – opposite ) the laboratory .
- 4- ( In - On – At – To ) the end of the film , we slept.
- 5- Can you ( to wait – waiting – waits – wait ) for me here.
- 6- You ( will – must – mustn't – can ) eat during the lesson.
- 7- We read about places and famous people in ( social studies – music – science – gym)
- 8- You ( can't – can – must – mustn't ) use my mobile if you need it.

- 8- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- You can reading in the library .
- 2- How much students can play football?
- 3- English is my favourite game.
- 4-My class is in the second floor.

- 9-Write a paragraph of six sentences :

“ Places at your school”

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Unit 2	6	Around the city		حول المدينة	6	Mr: Hesham	
around	حول	evening	المساء	restaurant	مطعم	stones	حجارة
city	مدينة	across	عبر	museum	متحف	visitor	زائر
famous for	مشهور بـ	east	الشرق	cousin	ابن عم	leaflet	كتيب
beautiful	جميلة	side	جانب	tourists	سياح	research	بحث
Cairo	القاهرة	island	جزيرة	guide	مرشد	date	تاريخ
metre	متر	view	منظر	weather	طقس	fact	حقيقة
lion	أسد	citadel	قلعة	describe	يصف	palace	قصر
bridge	كوبري	important	هام	interrupt	يقاطع	himself	نفسه
each	كل	monuments	اثار	continue	يستمر	wall	سور-حائط
end	طرف- نهاية	tower	برج	excuse me	معذرة	high	عالي
cross	يعبر	protect	يحمي	lighthouse	منارة	face	يواجه
over	فوق	complete	يكمل	Sultan	سلطان	other	اخر
however	مع ذلك	several	عديد	fort	حصن	garden	حديقة
busy	مشغول	popular	محبوب	boat	قارب	building	مبنى
too	جداً - ايضاً	take	يستغرق	BCE	قبل الميلاد	Romans	الرومان
become	يصبح	castle	قلعة	earthquake	زلزال	once	ذات مرة
king	ملك	dress	فستان	traveller	مسافر	sailor	بحار
along	بطول	herself	نفسها	enter	يدخل	reporter	مراسل
pavement	رصيف	lunch	الغذاء	dangerous	خطير	teacher	مدرس
its	ملكه لغير العاقل	mosque	مسجد	danger	خطر	teach	يعلم

### Important words كلمات هامة

The king	الملك	The king is the ruler of the country
The citadel	القلعة	The <u>castle</u> is a large building for protecting Cairo.
The pavement	الرصيف	The pavement is a place to walk on next to a road.
Towers	الأبراج	Towers are tall buildings or tall parts of a building.
A view	منظر	A view is what you can see from a high place or a window.
Wonderful	رائع	Wonderful is something that makes you feel happy or pleased.

### Questions and answers

- ♣ Which places are famous in Cairo? ♣ The citadel , the museums and Cairo tower
- ♣ Why is Qasr al-Nil Bridge popular ? ♣ As there are wonderful views of the river from it
- ♣ Who built the citadel ? ♣ Salah al-Din al-Ayouby built the citadel.
- ♣ Why did he build the citadel? ♣ To protect Egypt.
- ♣ How long is Qasr al-Nil bridge? ♣ It is 382 metres long
- ♣ How long did the citadel take to be built? | ♣ The citadel took eight years to be built .

### Unit two The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط 4 Mr Hesham

يتكون الماضي البسيط بإضافة ( ed ) للفعل العادي مثل: ( walked / played / visited / arrived )  
 لأفعال المنتهية بـ ( y ) مسبقة بحرف ساكن تحولها إلي ( ied ) مثل  
 ( cry – cried / study – studied / rely – relied )

٢- ويتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني من الأفعال الشاذة

مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث	مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
buy يشتري	bought	bought	go يذهب	went	gone
take يأخذ	took	taken	begin يبدأ	began	begun
make يصنع	made	made	know يعرف	knew	known
see يرى	saw	seen	build يبني	built	built
bring يحضر	brought	brought	teach يعلم	taught	taught
read يقرأ	read	read	write يكتب	wrote	written



♣ يدل الماضي البسيط علي فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية

Yesterday أمس      Last الماضي      ago منذ      One day ذات يوم      Once ذات مرة  
In 2010      Last night      In the past      Last week      Last month

♣ Yesterday , I went to Cairo .

♣ She visited Luxor last month.

♣ In 1992 , there was a horrible earthquake in Egypt.      ♣ King Fuad opened the bridge in 1933

♣ The citadel took eight years to complete in 1184.

♣ We did a test last week and Hanan got all the answers correct.

♣ When I was younger , I swam in the sea.

♣ A week ago , my father bought a new mobile.

♣ Salah al-Din built the citadel.

ملحوظة هامة : الشخص المتوفى كل افعاله تصبح ماضى

وفي السؤال والنفي نستخدم الفعل المساعد ( did ) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

♣ Did Ali make a box yesterday ?

♣ Yes, he did.

♣ No, he didn't.

♣ Did you visit the citadel last year ?

♣ No , I didn't visit it

♣ The bridge has two lion statues at each end.

♣ ملحوظة هامة لا نجمع الاسم إذا استخدم كصفة

## Unit two

## تمارين الوحدة الثانية

4

Mr Hesham

## 1-complete the following dialogue :

A tourist : Excuse me : What is this building .....

A guide : It is called the citadel .

A tourist : ..... built it ?

A guide : It was built ..... Salah al-Din al-Ayouby.

A tourist : Why ..... he build it?

A guide : He built it to ..... Cairo from enemies. الأعداء

## 2- Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:

1- Alaa : Where was the lighthouse built?

The teacher: .....

1- Maher: .....

Ali : Qasr el-Nil Bridge is 382 metres long.

## 3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1- Cairo is famous ----- its historical places. أماكن تاريخية

a) in      b) for      c) at      d) of

2- Qasr al-Nil ----- helps people to cross over the Nile.

a) bridge      b) tower      c) lions      d) cars

3- The bridge is 382 metres in -----

a) width      b) length      c) height      d) high

4-The bridge has two ----- statues at each end.

a) lion      b) lion's      c) lions      d) lions'

5- The cat shook ----- tail.

a) it      b) it's      c) its      d) it is

6- Once , there ----- a bridge here , Gezira Bridge.

a) was      b) is      c) were      d) are

7-I am ----- busy to meet you.

a) to      b) too      c) two      d) so

8- She is lazy. ----- , she can pass the test.

a) So      b) To      c) As      d) However

9- Gezira bridge became too busy so Cairo needed a ----- one.

a) big      b) so big      c) bigger      d) biggest



- 10- The sun rises in the ----- a) east b) west c) south d) north
- 11- There is a beautiful ----- from the top of the mountain.  
a) window b) view c) houses d) castles
- 12-Tourists need a tourist ----- to have an idea about our monuments.  
a) hotel b) leaf c) notebook d) leaflet
- 13- The citadel in Cairo is one of the ----- important monuments in Egypt.  
a) best b) most c) more d) much
- 14-Some people call the citadel Salah al-Din's -----  
a) castle b) glass c) home d) house
- 15- Salah al-Din built the citadel to ----- Cairo.  
a) prevent b) decorate c) protect d) protecting
- 16-Tourists visit Egypt to enjoy its fine weather and to see its wonderful -----  
a) monuments b) books c) cars d) trains
- 17 – The citadel ----- eight years to complete.  
a) spend b) stay c) take d) took
- 18-Building the citadel began in 1176 and ----- in 1184.  
a) finish b) finished c) finishing d) finishes
- 19-Muslims always go to ----- to pray. يصلي  
a) museum b) bridges c) stations d) mosques
- 20-You can see the citadel ----- from a long way away.  
a) monuments b) towers c) walls d) doors
- 21- King Fuad ----- Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933.  
a) opened b) open c) opening d) opens
- 22-Salah al-Din al-Ayouby ----- the citadel to protect Cairo.  
a) build b) building c) built d) builds
- 23- Where did you ----- your new T-shirt last week?  
a) bought b) buy c) buying d) buys
- 24- Did you watch the film last night ? No , I -----  
a) don't b) did c) didn't d) doesn't
- 25- A year ago . my father ----- me with him to visit our farm.  
a) takes b) took c) take d) will take
- 26- Yesterday , Omar ----- to school by bus?  
a) go b) goes c) going d) went
- 27 – An ----- is when the ground suddenly moves.  
a) earthquake b) earth c) excuse d) office
- 28-We had lunch at the restaurant and the food ----- delicious.  
a) is b) are c) were d) was
- 29- Tourists need a tour ----- to show them the wonderful places.  
a) teacher b) conductor c) guide d) driver
- 30- A ( fort – field – garden – park ) is a strong building like a small castle.
- 31- If you ( damage – enter – leave – walk ) ,you go into it.
- 32- A ( tablet – truck – tower – traveller ) is the person who goes to many places.
- 33- A king usually lives in a ( flat – house – garden – palace ).
- 34-People usually build ----- around gardens or between the rooms of a building.  
a) statues b) stairs c) walls d) corridors
- 35- You have a ( visited – visitor – visiting – visits ) It is your friend Hesham.
- 36-My son loves the sea and the boats. He wants to be a -----





a) visitor      b) teacher      c) sailor      d) doctor

37- Many ----- destroyed دمر the lighthouse.

a) earthquakes      b) volcanoes      c) floods      d) buses

38-Thousands of ----- come to Egypt every year

a) tourists      b) places      c) palaces      d) flats

39-They used ( stones – sand – mud – paper ) from the lighthouse to build the Qaitbey fort

40 –A famous ( report – reporter – football – TV ) wrote about the news .

## Unit two

اختبار الوحدة الثانية

Mr Hesham

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a,b,c, or d

2-Listen and answer the following questions :

3-Complete the following dialogue:

A tourist is asking about the pyramids

A tourist: Who ----- the pyramids?

A guide : The ancient -----built them.

A tourist : How did they ----- these big stones to the top?

A guide : They used a special ramps انحدار to carry the ----- to the top .

4-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Amal : Who built the citadel?

Amal : -----

Amal : Its towers are beautiful.

3- Ramy : -----?

Samy : Bridges are built to help people cross rivers and roads .

5- Read the following then answer the questions :

The Muntazah palace is by the sea in Alexandria. King Abbas the 2<sup>nd</sup> built this as a home for himself in 1892.It has two towers and high walls around it on three sides. The other side faces the sea. You can't go inside the building now , but you can visit the beautiful gardens.

A ) Answer the following questions:

1- Who built the Muntazah palace?

2- Why did he build it?

3- What can you visit in the palace?

4- The palace was built ----- years ago.

a) less than 120      b) 50      c) 92      d) more than 120

5- The palace was built ----- the sea

a) over      b) in      c) near      d ) far

7- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1- We went to Alexandria and we ( swim – swam – swimming – swims ) in the sea .

2- The castle had four( museums – flats – rooms – towers) ,one on each corner.

3- How long ( do – does – did – doing ) it take to build the fort?

4- The road has a wide ( platform – pavement – line – boat ) for people to walk on .

5- Did you ( waited – waiting – waits – wait ) for me here last night?

6- Salah al-Din was the ( king – prince – servant – slave ) of Egypt in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

7- I love this book .It is a ( boring – bad – not nice – wonderful ) story.

8- My mum was too busy ( to – too – two – so ) help me do the homework yesterday.

8- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- I didn't met you yesterday.

2- The Muntazah palace was built buy the sea.

3- Can you read this tourist leafbook for me .

4 – Farmers live in palaces.

9-Write a paragraph of six sentences :

The citadel:



Unit 3	10	At the weekend		في نهاية الأسبوع	10	Mr: Hesham	
activities		أنشطة	going to	سوف	رسالة	arrange	يرتب
journey		رحلة	future	المستقبل	دي فيدي	plans	خطط
weekend		نهاية الأسبوع	waiter	النادل	طبيعي	road	طريق
relatives		أقارب	glass	زجاج	عظمة	easily	بسهولة
ancient site		موقع قديم	favourite	مفضل	هيكل عظمي	through	خلال
countryside		الريف	whale	حوت	مسرور	million	مليون
definitely		حتماً / قطعاً	fossil	حفريّة	مثير	project	مشروع
yourself		نفسك	world	العالم	الجد	enjoy	يستمتع
coast		ساحل	around	حول	اليونسكو	photo	صورة
for example		على سبيل المثال	fun	مرح	بعيد	hungry	جوعان
of course		طبعاً	please	من فضلك	انجلترا	any	أي
dark clouds		سحب داكنة	temple	معبد	سلطة	anyone	أي أحد
what time		ما الوقت	parent	والد / أب	سماء	idea	فكرة
flying cars		سيارات طائرة	May I	هل يمكنني	سوق	trip	رحلة
come back		يعود	area	منطقة	صندوق	lake	بحيرة
desert		الصحراء	heavy	ثقيل	قريباً	party	حفلة
western		غربية	good for	مفيد لـ	حديقة	sure	متأكد
look after		يعتني بـ	thank	يشكر	يتصل	hope	يأمل
call back		يتصل	stay	يبقى	يريد	crash	يتحطم
decide to		يقرر أن	send	يرسل	يحمل	space	فضاء

### Important words كلمات هامة

Fossil شيء متحجر  
Message رسالة  
Skeleton هيكل  
Whale حوت  
weekend  
go on a long journey  
Stay with relatives  
Have a picnic  
Ancient site

This rock was an animal or plant many years ago.  
Information that you say or write to another person  
All the bones inside an animal or a person  
A very large sea animal  
What are you going to do at the weekend?  
We are going to go on a long journey  
We are going to stay with some relatives.  
We are going to have a picnic in the countryside.  
We are going to visit an ancient site , the temple at Abu Simbel.

Unit three 11

Will // going to الفرق بين

11 Mr Hesham

### Future simple المستقبل البسيط

shall أو will	+	مصدر	يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من
---------------	---	------	------------------------------

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع هذه الكلمات :

Tomorrow غدا // next week الأسبوع القادم // soon حالاً // in the future في المستقبل // in 2030

♣ I am sure / I think / I expect / I hope / definitely / probably تستخدم ( will ) مع هذه التعبيرات

- ♣ I am sure he will win the match next week
- ♣ It will probably rain tomorrow.
- ♣ I hope I will pass the exam .
- ♣ I think my brother will be a doctor.

1 – Prediction without evidence : تنبؤ بدون دليل	♣ I think it will be hot tomorrow .
2- threat عند التهديد	♣ I will dismiss you if you make noise
3- Future fact حقيقة مستقبلية	♣ I will be 15 years old next year.
4- promise عند الوعد	♣ I will buy you a mobile if you succeed.
5-offer عند عرض خدمة	♣ Shall ( will ) I open the door for you?
6-Quick decision قرار سريع	♣ I'm tired. I think I will go to bed now. ♣ It is cold . I think I will wear my coat

♣ If you study hard , you will succeed. \_ نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع قاعدة ( If ) في الحالة الأولى

( am – is – are + going to + المصدر )

♣ 1- We use going to when we express future plans: نستخدم ( going to ) للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية

♣ I am going to visit Luxor and Aswan .This is my plan.

♣ ( want – decide – intend – plan ) نستخدم ( going to ) عند وجود هذه الكلمات في الجملة

♣ I have decided to build a new house. I am going to build a new house.

♣ I want to buy a car. I am going to save money.

evidence : عند وجود دليل نستخدم ( going to )

♣ He is playing really well .He is going to win the game.

♣ Look at the sky ! It is full of dark clouds. It is going to rain.

♣ Watch out = Be careful .You are going to crash.

Making arrangements on the phone عمل ترتيبات على الهاتف

Hello. ( Huda ) speaking.	Yes , just a moment , please.
Is ( Salma ) there, please?	No , I am sorry , Salma isn't here at the moment
Who is speaking , please?	Can I take a message?
May I speak to (Salma ) please?	شكرا على اتصالك. Thank you for calling back.

Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

المصدر	الماضي	pp	مصدر	ماضي	pp
ride يركب	rode	ridden	speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
drive يقود	drove	driven	find يجد	found	found
feel better يشعر بتحسن	felt better	felt better	give يعطي	gave	given

Unit three

تمارين الوحدة الثالثة

Mr Hesham

1-Complete the following dialogue :

Sara :hello . Is Leila there , please?

Mrs Eman : No,I'm sorry , she isn't here at the ----- Who is speaking , please?

Sara : It's Sara . ----- time will Leila be home ?

Mrs Eman : She will be home at six. Can I take a -----?

Sara : Yes , please. Can you ----- Leila to phone me tonight?

Mrs Eman: Ok , I will do that .good bye!

2-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini- dialogues:

1-Hassan: Hello , can I speak to Ali , please?

Mother: Yes,-----

2- Mona: What are you going to do at the weekend?

Marwa: -----

Mona : The Egyptian Museum is very nice

3- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1- What are you going to do ( in - on - at - of ) the weekend.

2- I am going to go ( in - - on - at - of ) a long journey to the countryside .

3- I am very ( excited – excite – exciting – excitement ) about next weekend.

4- We are going to ( spend – take – make – stay ) with our grandparents.

5- I am going to stay a week on my uncle's ( farming – farm – desk – farmer )

6- have you got ( some – no – much – any ) plans for your holiday?

7- What are you ( go – going – goes – went ) to do next weekend?

8- I hope you enjoy ( myself – himself - herself – yourself ) on the farm .

9- Will you ( send - sending – to send – sends ) me some photos?

10-Next Friday is going to be an ( excite – excited –exciting – excitement ) day for us.





- 11- I will give a big ( part – party – weekend – journey ) on my birthday .
  - 12- My uncles and my aunts are my ( relatives – brothers – sisters – sons )
  - 13- London is the capital of ( France - Egypt – America - England )
  - 14- ( On – In – At – Of ) Saturday , we are going to decorate our flat.
  - 15- I am looking forward to having a ( game - swimming – eating – picnic ) in the countryside.
  - 16- Abu Simbel temple is one of the most important ( hotels – restaurants – sites – flats )
  - 17- Are you going to ( make – do – play – have ) a project about the ancient sites.
  - 18- I hope you will ( make – do – play – enjoy ) your weekend!
  - 19- Tourists would like to ( spend – take – have – stay ) in comfortable hotels.
  - 20- We are all going to go to a big party at my ( uncle – uncles- uncle's – uncle' ) house.
  - 21- I am hungry . I think I ( going to – will – am going to – go to ) have a sandwich.
  - 22- I intend to visit my relatives. I ( am going to – going to – will – would ) visit them soon.
  - 23- The sky is clear . It ( will – would – isn't going to – won't ) rain.
  - 24- If you make mistakes , you ( will – are going to – would – is going to ) fail the test.
  - 25- Be careful . you are going ( fall – falling – to fall – fell )
  - 26- How ( often – many – long – old ) do you meet your friends at the weekend? Once
  - 27- Listen to this telephone ( dialogue – speak – conversation – letter )
  - 28- Who answers the phone when Huda asks ( in – on – at – for ) Salma?
  - 29- ( May – Would – Must – Should ) I talk to Salma , Please ?
  - 30- No, I am sorry , Salma isn't here at the ( monument – moment – mummy – minute )
  - 31- I am going to a ( DVD – VI – ID – CV ) showing the best songs of my favourite singer .
  - 32- Wadi al-Hitan is a large area in the ( West – East \_ North \_ Western ) Desert .
  - 33- The ( faucet – face – fossils – facet ) are 40 – 50 million years old.
  - 34- There were many ( visitors – visit – tourism – tourist ) in the museum yesterday
  - 35- The sharks ate the whole fish and left only its ( body – skeleton – meat – flesh )
  - 36- Dogs can eat the ( poles – boons – bones – bars ) of dead animals .
  - 37- The killer ( whale – while – walls – whole ) is the most dangerous sea animal .
  - 38- UNESCO ( takes – makes – looks – picks ) after the world's most important places.
  - 39- UNESCO protects the Jurassic ( cost – cast – casting – coast )
  - 40- How can we help to protect Egypt's ancient ( cinema – sites – sits – seats )
- 4- Correct the mistake in the following sentences:
- 1- I am not very hungry . I think I am going to have a salad.
  - 2- I am sure you well feel better soon.
  - 3- Hassan is gone to play football soon . The game starts in ten minutes.
  - 4- Can I leave a massage for John , please?
  - 5- Where are you going to spend your monthend?
  - 6- Abu Simbel is an important modern site.

## Unit three

اختبار علي الوحدة الثالثة

Mr Hesham

- 1- Listen and choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1- Why does the boy not know where to go?

- a) He can't remember b) It is his first day at school. c) He doesn't have a map d) He is young

2- On which floor is the library ?

- a) the first floor b) the second floor c) the third floor d) the ground floor

3- Hassan is going to -----

- a) give the boy a map b) take the boy to the library  
c) ask the boy questions d) show the boy his class.



**2- Listen and answer the following questions:**

1-What is Sara going to do at the weekend? 2- Where is Hala going to go at the weekend?

3-When will Hala come back home ?

**3- Complete the following dialogues:**

Ahmed : Can I ----- Amr , please ?

Amr's father : Who ----- speaking , please ?

Ahmed : I am Ahmed . I want ----- talk to him.

Amr's father: Wait a ----- , I will call to him.

**4-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini- dialogues:**

1- Hala: Have you visited an ancient site before?

Mai: -----

2-Nader: ----- ?

Maher: Wadi Al-Hitan is in the Western Desert.

**5-Read the following , then answer the questions:**

Today , we are going to visit Tihna el- Jebel .It will be hot today, so you must take lots of water

On our tour you are going to find out about the ancient site .In the past, this was a very

important place. People walked up the hill to see the statues at the top. We will visit the statue

today. You mustn't touch the statues , but I think you will enjoy visiting them.

Tihna el-Jebel is only 13 kilometres from Minya. The bus leaves at eight o'clock , so you must be in front of the hotel at 7.55.Are there any questions?

1- Who do you think is talking ?

2- Why is it a good idea to take lots of water?

3- Where are the statues ?

4- It is important ----- the statues .

a) to touch b) to enjoy c) not to touch d) not to visit

5- They must be in front of the hotel -----8.00 .

a) at exactly b)five minutes before c) five minutes after d) 55 minutes before.

**6-The Reader a) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:**

1-Robinson Crusoe was from -----2- After the storm Crusoe was left on a beach with -----

**b) Answer the following questions ?**

1- Who wrote Robinson Crusoe?

2- Why was it dangerous to be a sailor in Robinson Crusoe's time?

3- Why do you think Crusoe was unhappy when he was a slave?

4-Do you think Crusoe did the right thing by leaving home and sailing to Guinea ?Why ?

**7-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d:**

1- I am sure she ( will – may – can - is going to ) visit us tomorrow.

2- The chair is broken .You ( will – may – can – is going ) to fall

3- Someone is knocking on the door. I will ( to open – opened – opens – open ) it .

4-The girls ( were – have – are – will ) going to visit the temple next week.

5- We saw a ( temple – tower – fossil – fountain ) of a big fish in the museum last week.

6- The students counted the bones of in the ( body – skeleton – skills – eyes ) of a sheep

7- There is a ( message – massage – mess – miss ) from Ali. He would like to call him

8- The ( wall – wool – skeleton – whale ) is the world's largest animal.

**8- Correct the mistake:**

1-I am going to gone to Cairo

2- Are you intending to visit us?

3-I will take a picnic.

4- It is located in an era near the pyramids

**9- Writ a paragraph of six sentences about ( Your weekend )**



diving	الغطس	include	يتضمن	try	يحاول	other	آخر
hockey	الهوكي	tennis	تنس	new	جديد	university	جامعة
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	basketball	كرة السلة	number	رقم	airport	مطار
a page	صفحة	how far	كم المسافة	person	شخص	grade	صف
table tennis	تنس الطاولة	recent	حديث	final	نهائي	café	مقهى
Stadium	استاد	team	فريق	let's	هيا بنا	always	دائماً
northeast	شمال شرقي	village	قرية	London	لندن	magazine	مجلة
international	دولي	was born	ولد	invent	يخترع	few	قليل
seat	مقعد	Morocco	المغرب	ice	ثلج	story	قصة
worried	قلق	nearly	تقريباً	summer	الصيف	distance	مسافة
work hard	يعمل بجد	once	ذات مرة	young	صغير	habit	عادة
Wimbledon	ويمبلدون	pool	حمام	love	يحب	poem	قصيدة
African cup	كأس افريقيا	someone	شخص ما	Kenya	كينيا	toy	لعبة
nation	دولة - امة	city	مدينة	about	حوالي	simple	بسيط
competition	مسابقة	subject	مادة	change	يغير	doll	دمية
Olympic	اوليمبية	encourage	يشجع	amazing	مدهش	dance	يرقص
don't worry	لا تقلق	remember	يتذكر	accident	حادث	life	حياة
Sports Day	يوم رياضي	fit	مناسب	squash	اسكواش	racket	مضرب
Ivory coast	ساحل العاج	tired	مرهق	silver	فضة	boring	ممل
used for	يستخدم لأجل	quickly	بسرعة	listing	مواعيد	Tunisia	تونس
all over	في كل أنحاء	between	بين	modern	حديث	Algeria	الجزائر

## Important words

Competition	منافسة	The world Cup is a football competition between countries.
Team	فريق	There are usually six people in a volleyball <u>team</u>
Pool	حمام	Let's go to the swimming <u>pool</u> .
Stadium	استاد	Sports fans can watch sports at the International Cairo <u>Stadium</u> .
Final	نهائي	Hassan is playing in the tennis <u>final</u> at the sports club.
Tennis	تنس	<u>Tennis</u> is a sport which you play with a racket مضرب and a ball
Basketball	كرة السلة	People who play <u>basketball</u> are usually very tall
Horse riding	ركوب الخيل	People who do this sport usually like animals.
Diving	الغوص	People who do this sport like high places and water.
Football	كرة القدم	is a very popular sport which can be played anywhere with a ball

♣ نستخدم ( play ) مع ألعاب الكرة

♣ I can play football .

♣ You should be tall to play basketball.

♣ نستخدم ( do ) مع ألعاب القوى

♣ The Japanese can do judo very well

♣ My friend does Karate very well . /

مصدر	تصريف ثالث ماضي	مصدر	تصريف ثالث ماضي
take turns	يتناوب	took turns	taken turns
become	يصبح	became	become
Say	يقول	said	said
go on	يستمر	went on	gone on
show	يعرض	showed	shown
win	يفوز	won	Won

## Functions Box

Encourage someone to do something

Agreeing to do something

Don't worry , it's not difficult.

All right ! I will play

Oh,come on ,it will be fun.

Ok.I will do it

Oh , go on // You can do it.



( who – whom – that – whose )

ضمائر يأتي قبلها اسم عاقل

( which – that – whose- where - when )

ضمائر يأتي قبلها اسم غير عاقل

يأتي قبلها عاقل وبعدها فعل أو فاعل ولا تسبق بحرف جر ( who )

♣ This is the boy who plays football well . ♣ The students who sit in the back make noise♣ The girl who I met was good. ♣ The man who the police caught was a thief

يأتي قبلها عاقل وبعدها فاعل ويمكن أن تسبق بحرف جر ( whom )

♣ The man whom the police caught was a thief .♣ The man about whom you are talking is my father .

يأتي قبلها غير عاقل وبعدها فعل أو فاعل ويمكن أن تسبق بحرف جر ( which )

♣ The car which is expensive is very good.♣ The house which I am going to build , will be very large .♣ I read an exciting story in which there were a lot of adventures.

تستخدم ( that ) بدلا من الضمائر الآتية ( who –whom – which ) ولا تسبق بحرف جر

♣ The teacher that ( who ) I like is intelligent.♣ The tree that ( which ) he cut was young .

تعبر عن الملكية وتستخدم مع العاقل وغير العاقل ولا بد من وجود اسم مملوك بعدها ( whose )

♣ The boy whose father is a doctor is my friend .♣ The book whose colour is red is mine.

which + حرف جر = تستخدم للمكان ( where )

♣ The house where I live is big month . ♣ The club where I play football is very modern♣ This is the place where I had a picnic last ♣ The bin where I throw our litter is full

which + حرف جر = تستخدم للزمان ( when )

♣ The month when we fast is Ramadan. ♣ October is the month when we defeated Israel .♣ Friday is a day when Muslims fill mosques to pray .

## Unit four

## Exercises on unit four

Mr Hesham

1- Mazin : I want to learn to play table tennis , but I don't think I will be good at it .

Salem : Don't -----

2- Ola : I wrote a story but I am worried that people won't like it.

Riham: Oh, go -----! Read it to me I like your stories .

## 2- Choose the correct answer

1- I am Egyptian . I come from ( Morocco – Tunisia – Egypt – Kenya.

2- ( Morocco – Kenya – Ivory coast – South Africa ) is an Arab country .

3- ( Morocco – Kenya – Tunisia – Egypt ) lies between Libya and Algeria.

4-Ivory ( cost – coast – cast – casting ) is an African country .

5- How many players are in the volleyball (team – teens – room – ball )

6- Will you watch the match on TV or on ( desk – play – stadium – station )

7- You should be tall to be a good ( basketball – tennis – judo – football ) player.

8- I'd like to go ( dancing – diving – riding – playing ) n the Red Sea .

9- You hit the ball with a stick in the ( basketball – volleyball – football – hockey ) game.

10-Do you like horse ( eating – swimming – squash – riding ) ?

11- ( Squash – Basketball – Volleyball – Hockey ) is a sport played by only two players.

12-I am good at ( tablet – desk – chair – table ) tennis.

13- Cairo international ( bookshop – Stadium – Football – pool ) is in Nasr city.

14- I will go to the ( café – station – railway – airport ) to travel by plane.

15- Can you book me a ( chair – desk – stool – seat ) at the stadium?



- 16-How many time did Egypt win the African ( Cup – Car – Class – Computer )?  
17-Sixteen teams from all over Africa play in the ( compete – cup – competition – cinema)  
18-The final was between Egypt and the Ivory ( cost – coast – costume – coastal )  
19-You can watch all of the ( films – plays – animals – matches ) on the stadium.  
20-Huda encourages her friend lama ( do – to do – doing – did ) some sports.  
21-Why don't you ( read – to read – reading – reads ) this book?  
22- Let's ( play – do – go – visit ) swimming.  
23- Would you like ( going – go – to go – goes ) to the museum with me?  
24-Ramy Ashour is an international ( football – tennis- hockey – squash ) player.  
25- A rat is an animal ( who – which – where – when ) doesn't like cats .  
26-This is the man ( who – which – where – when ) lives next door .  
27- This is the school ( that – who – which – where ) I learn .  
28- It is the room ( who – which – where – when ) Mai works .  
29- Tennis is a game ( where – when – which – who ) many people enjoy.  
30- That's the sports club ( where – that – which – when ) my brother plays basketball.  
31- hamdi is the boy ( whose – when – who – whom ) can swim very fast.  
32- This is the bird ( that – who – where – when ) lives in the desert.  
33- That is the shop ( when – where – which – that ) Magda bought her jumper.  
34-Arabic is a language( when – where – whose - which ) is spoken in many countries.  
35-This is the pool ( that – when – where – who ) I swam for the first time.  
36- Hany is the tour guide ( who – when – whose – whom ) will take you around the museum.  
37- These are the exams ( who – that – when – where ) we will take in summer.  
38- Alexandria is the city ( who – where – when – that ) there is a famous library.  
39-I admire the cat ( whose – where – which – that ) hair is soft.  
40-The weekend is the time ( where – when – whose – that ) we play and have a picnic.

**Unit four****Test on unit four****Mr Hesham****1- listen and choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Has Sami met Ahmed before today?  
a) Yes , he has      b) No , he hasn't      c) We don't know      d) No , he won't  
2- Who agrees to play in the competition?  
a) Sami and Ahmed      b) Hassan and Sami      c) all of them      d) Nobody  
3-When is the competition?  
a) on Saturday afternoon      b) tonight      c) on Friday morning      d) next week

**2- Listen and answer the following questions:**

- 1- What is Samya trying to do?  
2-What sport does Samya suggest ?  
3- Why does Samya say , Oh , come on , it will be fun?  
3-Complete the following dialogue:  
Karim : Which ----- do you like doing?  
Hatim: I like doing -----  
Karim : Judo is a Japanese sport , ----- it?  
Hatim : Yes . it is .The players should ----- white clothes when they do it.

**4- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue**

- a) Heba : Do you think table tennis is a safe or dangerous sport?

Aya : .....

- b) Nora : ..... ?

Amira: I like Kong fu very much.



**5- Read the following passage, then answer the Questions :**

Football is the most popular game in the world . Football was played in England for many years but there were no rules . In 1863, the first rules for football were written to make the game safe . The most famous player in history is Pele . He is a Brazilian player . When he was a boy , he used to play for hours in the street with his friends . When he was 17 , he played for his country in the world cup . In 1961, he scored one of the best goals.

**A) Answer the following questions :**

- 1- Why were rules written for football ? .....
- 2- When did Pele play for his country . .....
- 3- What is Pele's nationality?

**B) Choose and write the correct answer :**

- 3- The first rules for football were written in .....  
a) 1961                      b) 1798                      c) 1967                      d) 1863
- 4- Pele was a ..... player .  
a) lazy                      b) bad                      c) clever                      d) well
- 5- ..... is the most popular game in the world .  
a) Football                      b) Basketball                      c) Volleyball                      d) Handball

The Reader**6- a )Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:**

- 1- Robinson Crusoe's first voyage was to -----
  - 2- The pirates wanted to sell -----
- b) Answer the following questions :
- 1- Who was Alexander Selkirk?
  - 2- How do we know that Crusoe was a successful trader?
  - 3- Crusoe lived happily as a farmer in Brazil. Why do you think he wanted to be a trader again?
  - 4- Do you think he was able to fall asleep the first night in a tree? Why or why not?

**7- Choose the correct answer**

- 1- Mr Tamer is the man ( which – where – who – when ) lives next to me.
- 2- There was an ( island – accident – invention – ankle ) outside the school .None was hurt.
- 3- Wimbledon is the city ( who – which – that – where ) you can see tennis matches.
- 4- I like this book .It is a ( boring – not good – wonderful – bad ) story.
- 5- That is the stadium ( where – who – what – which ) my favourite team play.
- 6- The final of the tennis ( match – stadium – lesson – competition ) is on Friday.
- 7- Squash is a sport ( who – which – whose – where ) I am good at.
- 8- Did you win a ( tribe – degree – picnic – prize ) when you won the competition?

**8- Read and correct the underlined words:**

- 1- That's the man which bought our old car.
- 2- Football is my favourite maths.
- 3- Cairo stadium is the place when the most important matches are played.
- 4- Do you think you can play Karate very well?

**9- write a paragraph of six sentences on a sport you really like.**

.....

.....

.....

.....



admire	يعجب بـ	easy	سهل	neighbour	جار	interests	اهتمامات
match	يوصل	India	الهند	sail	يبحر	flowers	زهور
words	كلمات	newspaper	جريدة	The UAE	الإمارات	pleased	مسرور
pictures	صور	blog post	مدونة نت	unusual	غير عادي	cry	يبكي
below	أسفل	succeed in	ينجح في	professor	أستاذ جامعي	cloud	سحابة
degree	درجة	swimmer	سباح	hospital	مستشفى	watch	ساعة يد
graduate	يتخرج	paint	يرسم	elephant	فيل	close	يغلق
medal	ميدالية	climb	يتسلق	language	لغة	surprised	مدهش
prize	جائزة	mountains	جبال	How old	كم عمر	farmer	فلاح
hero	بطل	again	مرة أخرى	both	كل من	jacket	جاكت
similar	مشابه	at first	في الأول	information	معلومات	bored	متضايق
meet	يقابل	introduce	يقدم	successful	ناجح	mouth	فم
I'd like	أريد	ankle	كاحل القدم	architect	مهندس معمار	Europe	أوروبا
Germany	ألمانيا	headline	عنوان	cup	كأس / فنجان	danger	خطر

### Important words كلمات هامة

Prize	جائزة	Something you can get for doing well in work. sport ,etc
Successful	ناجح	Doing very well
Admire	يعجب بـ	Like and have a good opinion of someone.
Hero	بطل	Someone who you like because they are very good at something
Degree	درجة	Qualification مؤهل given to someone who succeeds at university.
Graduate	يتخرج	To get a degree from a college or university.
Medal	ميدالية	A round ,flat piece of metal given as a prize to someone who has won

### Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث	مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be (am / is / are)	يكون	was / were	write	يكتب	wrote
grow	ينمو / يزرع	grew	teach	يدرس	taught
make notes	يدون	made notes	sink	يغوص	sank

### Introducing people تقديم الناس

This is my friend -----	كيف حالك؟
I want to introduce my friend -----	سعيد بلقائك .

### The Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

يتكون المضارع التام من : التصريف الثالث للفعل + ( has ) أو ( Have )

( I - we - you - they ) have // ( He - she - it ) has

يدل المضارع التام على فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى من فترة قصيرة او ترك اثر او مازال يحدث

علامات المضارع التام { ever / never / just / already / yet / since / for / lately - recently }

- ♣ Magda's uncle has worked in Germany for years .
- ♣ Yasser has already become an engineer .
- ♣ My favourite writer has written a new book recently.
- ♣ Mariam and Reem have studied English since they were 6 years.
- ♣ I have lived here since 2004.
- ♣ Someone has just broken the window.
- ♣ I have never visited England
- ♣ The cats haven't eaten yet.
- ♣ Have you ever seen a lion walking in the street.
- ♣ I haven't bought a new pen lately

### الفرق بين Have been // Have gone

- ♣ Have been to ذهب لمكان وعاد
- ♣ Have gone to ذهب لمكان ومازال هناك
- ♣ My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.
- ♣ Hassan has gone to England . He is in England now

**1- Complete the following dialogue :**

Soha : ----- is the person you admire ?

Ahmed : I admire -----.

Soha : ----- do you admire your father ?

Ahmed : I admire him ----- he works hard to bring us up well.

**2-Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogue :**

1-Amr : Which famous places have you visited?

Maha :-----

Amr : How did you find the pyramids?

2- Mona : This is my friend Mai.

Nada : -----?

Mai : I am pleased to meet you .

**3- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d**

1- I have won a good ( present – gift – prize – price ) after the competition.

2- Who do you ( admire – likes – loved – met ) most ?

3- He is a ( champ – hero – doctor – teacher ) .He has saved the girl from the burning flat.

4- The ( succeed – success - successful – succession ) boy was very happy yesterday.

5- After completing university , a student gets a ( ;prize – degree - competition – medal )

6- Ahmed is a university ( graduate – engine – hero - - student ) .He has a degree in medicine.

7- Everyone knows who Amgad is.He is very ( new – pleased – well – famous )

8- Natalie has always been very ( hero – successful – easy – similar ) at her job.

9- Have you ( met – meet – meeting – will meet ) my brother ?

10- Read the ( bags – pots – blogs – logs ) about Salma's and Tarek's heroes ?

11- While walking to school , I saw a car ( accident – traffic- match – game ) It was terrible.

12- Life was ( easy – not difficult – difficult – good ) for Helen as she was blind and deaf.

13-Yasser worked ( hard – hardy – hardly – harden ) and became the best student.

14- My friend has ( win – winning – wins – won ) many prizes.

15- People ( are – have – has – were ) written about him in the newspaper.

16-He has ( taught – learn – teach – teaches ) me that with hard work you can be successful.

17- Rania is one ( from – at – in – of ) the fastest swimmers in the world.

18-She started ( swim – swimming – swims – swam ) when she was 13.

19- the swimmer has won a lot of ( books – pens – watches – medals ) in the Olympics .

20-My friend has ( become – became – becoming – come ) a university graduate.

21- He has become a university ( graduated – graduate – grade – graduating )

22- We need new graduates with a ( mark – course – degree – grade ) in medicine.

23-My mother is a ( engineer – teacher – doctor – baker ) in a big hospital.

24-You swim very well . You will become a good ( swimmer – swimming – swim – swam )

25-You can do ( good – well – will – not good ) at lots of things.

26- Where have you ( gone – go – been – being ) ?

**Unit five****Test on unit five****Mr Hesham****1- Listen and choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d:**

1-Who is Andy ? ( Sherif's friend – Taha's friend – Taha's cousin – Sherif's cousin )

2- Where is Andy from ? ( Ireland – north of England – south of England – New England )

3- How often has Taha seen snow before? ( none - one time - twice - three times )

**2- Listen and answer the following questions**

1- Who is Taha Hussein ? 2- What could he do when he was two years old?

3- Could he read and write when he was six?

**3- Complete the following dialogue :**

Tamer: Hi , karim.this is my cousin , Samir .He lives in Jordon.

Samir :It's nice to ----- you, Karim.

Karim : Pleased to meet you too , Samir. ----- you visited Cairo before?

Samir :No , I ----- but I have been to Siwa.

Karim : Do you mean that you have been to Siwa but not to Cairo?

Samir: That's right! I ----- there with my university.

**4- supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:**

1- Magda: Have you been to Cairo before?

Rania: -----

2- Hatim :-----?

Sally : My hero is my grandfather

**5-Read the following and answer the questions:**

My grandfather is my hero.He was born in a village to a poor family in January in 1952.

But he worked hard at school and he went to university ..he was always interested in helping People and he became a doctor.

I admire him because he has stopped working as a doctor, but he hasn't stopped helping people.He teaches in the village school.he has taught many children who are now at university

**a)Answer the following questions:**

1- Who is your hero ?

2- How old is your grandfather ?

3- why do you admire him?

**b) Choose the correct answer:**

4- My grandfather worked as a ( doctor – nurse – engineer – baker)

5- He teaches in the ( town – city – Tanta – village ) school.

**6- a) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences**

1- Crusoe taught his parrot -----

2- In the valley , Crusoe found -----

**b) Answer the following questions**

1- What things did Crusoe take from the ship and why?

2- Why did Crusoe make some pots?

3- How do you think the compass helped Crusoe?

4- Why do you think Crusoe wanted to sail around the island?

**7- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d**

1 - My father has ( been – be – gone – goes ) to Tanta, He is still there.

2- Careless drivers have ( done – do – make – made ) a lot of road accidents.

3- Who has ( paint – painted – paints – painting ) this beautiful picture ?

4- How do you ( do – doing – does – be ) ? I am pleased to meet you.

5- it is ( nicely – nice – well – bad ) to see you , too.

6- Find out ( of – at – about – on ) the life of someone you admire .

7-my ( place – date – flat – house ) of birth is on 10<sup>th</sup> June.

8- My father died ( in – n – at – of ) the age of 70.

**Read and correct the underlined words:**

1- Ali's friend has wrote him an e- mail.

2- Have you got a grade in medicine.

3- She has being to Aswan.

4- How can I be a success player ?

**Write a paragraph about**

( A person you admire )

www.khawagah.blogspot.com







Unit 6	21	Important places	أماكن هامة	21	Mr: Hesham
Antarctica	انتركتكا	dry	جاف	wood	خشب
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	the driest	أكثر جفافاً	parts	أجزاء
tribe	قبيلة	bottom	قاع	Nubian	نوبي
Sculpture	نحت	more than	أكثر من	ancient	قديم
sentence	جملة	Dam	سد	modern	حديث
false	خطأ	plane	طائرة	outdoor	بالخارج
Desert	صحراء	expensive	غالي	indoor	بالداخل
weather	طقس	never	أبداً	animal	حيوان
Red Sea	البحر الأحمر	camp	معسكر	gold	ذهب
melt	يذوب	hotel	فندق	piece	قطعة
mine	ملكي	historical	تاريخي	metal	معدن
somewhere	مكان ما	antiquities	تحف	money	نقود
still	ما زال	Chile	دولة شيلي	what kind	ما نوع
experience	خبرة	contain	يحتوي	forest	غابة
first time	أول مرة	objects	أشياء	Japanese	ياباني
Amazon	الأمازون	jewellery	مجوهرات	children	أطفال
San Pedro	سان بيدرو	long ago	منذ مدة	beach	شاطئ
Kharga	الخارجة	coin	عملة معدنية	snow	يسقط ثلج
conversation	محادثة	notebook	مذكرة	Ice	ثلج
					kick
					holiday
					player
					aunt
					different
					tourist
					a lot of
					check
					less than
					The Earth
					article
					town
					battery
					chocolate
					medicine
					vegetable
					repeat
					star
					hike

### Important words كلمات هامة

Antarctica	اسم قارة	A place in the far south of the world that's always very cold
Beach	شاطيء	A place by the sea where you can sit or play games
Dry	جاف	A place of a thing that has no water
Rainforest	غابة مطيرة	A warm place with a lot of trees where it rains a lot
Tribes	قبيلة	A group of people with the same language who live in the same area
Tourists	السياح	People who visit places for pleasure and enjoyment
Jewellery	المجوهرات	Expensive stones , gold ,etc , that people wear.
Coins	عملات معدنية	Small pieces of metal used as money
Statues	تماثيل	Stone or metal objects that have been made to look like a person.

### Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	pp	مصدر	ماضي	pp
leave	يغادر / يترك	left	keep	يحفظ	kept
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	teach	يعلم	taught
choose	يختار	chose	read	يقرأ	Read

### Asking for clarification طلب توضيح أمر

Sorry. Could you say that again?	Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
Is that what do you mean?	What do you mean?
That's right. هذا صحيح.	I see. للتعبير عن الفهم نستخدم :

### The present perfect tense with ever and never

**We can use the present perfect to talk about experiences before now.**

نستخدم المضارع التام لتحدث عن تجارب سابقة

- ♣ Have you ever eaten fish by the beach ? نستخدم ( ever ) في السؤال
- ♣ I have never been to Dubai . نستخدم ( never ) في النفي
- ♣ Have you ever ridden an elephant? ♣ Yes, I have (once - twice - many times)
- ♣ No , I have never ridden an elephant before
- ♣ Hamdi has never travelled by plane before



## لاحظ استخدام ( EVER ) و ( NEVER ) في الجمل الآتية

- ♣ I have never seen snow in my life before ( never ) + ( before )
- ♣ It is the first time I have ever seen snow. ( It's the first time ) + ( ever )
- ♣ I have never seen such a tall tree. اسم موصوف + such + ( never )
- ♣ This is the tallest tree I have ever seen. ( ever ) + ( صفة درجة ثالثة )

We can use two or three adjectives to describe things. ( Adjectives before a noun )

ترتيب الصفات في الجملة

Opinion	الرأي	nice, wonderful, excellent, lovely, terrible, awful, etc.
Size	الحجم	large, small, long, short, tall, etc.
Quality	الجودة	clear, busy, famous, important, quiet, etc.
Age	العمر	old, new
Colour	اللون	red, white, blue, green, etc.
Nationality	الجنسية	British, Italian, American, etc.
Material	المادة	brick, paper, plastic, wooden, etc.

- ♣ It is a beautiful Egyptian cotton T- shirt.
- ♣ It is an expensive new German car.
- ♣ It has got big black rubber tyres.

## Unit six

## Exercises on unit six

Mr Hesham

## 1- Complete the following dialogue :

Amir : Have you read Dickens , Hazem?

Hazem: What ----- you mean?

Amir :Have you----- read a book by Charles Dickens ?

Hazem: I don't ----- .What did he write ?

Amir : He ----- Oliver Twist .

## 2- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d

- 1- What are some of the ( dry – drier – driest – so dry ) places in the world?
- 2-The Atacama Desert in ( Egypt – Chile – England \_ USA ) is one of the driest places.
- 3- It has ( ever – always – often – never ) rained in the Atacama desert.
- 4- ( A lot – A little – Many – Much ) tourists visit the pyramids .
- 5-( Tourists – Farmers – teachers – doctors ) visit historical places and stay in hotels.
- 6- Tourists enjoy seeing a lot of ( sun – moon – stars – horses ) in the sky of Atacama.
- 7- Some ( villages – tribes – things – places ) live in the Amazon rainforest.
- 8- It rains a lot in the Amazon ( village – town – city – rainforests ) where animals live.
- 9-Has it ever ( snow – snowing – snowed – snowy ) in Cairo?
- 10-I have never seen snow in my life ( after – ago – ever – before)
- 11-If you leave ( bread – ice – glass – tea ) in the sun , it melts.
- 12- She has ( ever – never – usually – sometimes ) eaten meatballs before.
- 13- have you ( ever – never – often – every ) seen a lion in your village ?
- 14- In Antarctica , the ice has never ( melt – melting – melted – melts )
- 15- Some tribes ( are – were – have – has ) never left the rainforest.
- 16- ( Has – Have – Are – Can ) you ever met a famous person?
- 17-Have you ever ( be – being – bee – been ) fishing ?
- 18-Have you ever been ( camp – camping – camps – came )?
- 19-Tourists always visit ( historical – history – geography – historian ) places.
- 20-The film was so ( excite – excited – exciting – excitement )



- 21-When the teacher entered the class , students became ( quit – quite – quiet – quietness )  
22-What do you ( men – mean – meaning – means ) ?  
23-Tourists would like to go ( seeing – seen – sightseeing – sight).  
24- Egypt has some very ( interesting – interested – interests – interest ) places.  
25- The Egyptian ( mountain – museum – school – playground ) in Cairo contain statues.  
26-There are about 136,000 historical ( objects – objection – thing – object ) in the museum.  
27-Most people admire seeing Tutankhamun and his ( fish – jewellery – class – noise)  
28- Tourists like seeing our ancient ( antiquities- bags – internet – TV )  
29-Our currency عملة contains banknotes and ( banks – factories – balls – coins )  
30- You can see lots of ( music – statues – pyramids – towers ) in the museum .  
31- The museum contains famous ( notebooks – balls – jewellery – jewels ) made of wood.  
32- Kharga Museum is found in the ( Eastern – Western – Northern – Southern ) Desert.  
33- The Nubia Museum teach us a lot about ( Delta – Nubian – Siwi – Egypt ) people.  
34- There is an ( door – outdoors – indoors – outdoor ) museum ,too.  
35- Women like wearing expensive ( jewellery – books – notebooks – pens )  
36- ( Coins – Banknotes – Notes – Paper ) are small pieces of metal used as money.  
37- Museums contain a lot of ( temples – statues – deserts – vans )  
38- ( River – Sea – Lake – Mount ) Nasser is behind the High dam.

## Unit six

## Test on unit six

Mr Hesham

1- Listen and choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d ( first e- mail review B )

1-What is your favourite place ?

- a) Lake Nasser      b) Cairo      c) The High Dam      d ) The Pyramids

2- Who did you go camping with?

- a) with my mother and sister      b) father and sister      c) brothers      d) father and brother

3- What did you find in the sand ?

- a) a gold book      b) a bag      c) a gold coin      d) a gold ring

2- Listen and answer the questions ( 2nd e-mail review B )

1- When did the family come to Egypt ?

2- how long did they stay in the hotel?

3- what activities were there ?

3- Complete the following dialogue:

Tourist :Where can I find the Egyptian ----- , please ?

Ahmed : The Egyptian Museum is In Tahrir Square. You can ----- a taxi.

Tourist : Does it contain statues and -----?

Ahmed : Yes , You can enjoy ----- Tutankhamun jewellery.

4- Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1-Nora : What famous places can we visit in Cairo ?

Mona: -----

Nora: But , I visited the Egyptian Museum last year.

3- Amir:-----?

4- Mohammed : Tourists usually stay in hotels.

5- Read the following , then answer the questions:

I have never travelled outside Egypt , but the best place I have ever visited is Aswan. We Stayed for a week with my uncle and aunt who live there. They took us to the Aswan Museum It was very interesting. I also enjoyed seeing the big statues in the Sculpture Park.

Answer the following questions?

- 1-What is the best place the writer visited?
- 2-Who did the writer stay with?
- 3- How did they find the Aswan Museum?
- 4- My uncle live in ( Aswan – Cairo – museum – Sculpture Park )
- 5- the writer enjoyed seeing the ( temples – pyramids – films – statues ) in the Sculpture park.

D ) The Reader6)a) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- Crusoe built a small raft and collected things -----
- 2- Crusoe caught some goats and made -----

b) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How did Crusoe's life as a farmer in Brazil help him on the island?
- 2-Which tool was the most useful for Crusoe ? why?
- 3- Why do you think Crusoe decided to build a second house?
- 4-Why was Crusoe afraid when he saw the man's footprint on the beach?

7)Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d:

- 1-Most tourists want to see Tutankhamun's ( dams – jewellery – history – coins )
- 2- A long ago , people used gold ( walls – rivers – museums – coins ) for money.
- 3-There are some beautiful ( statues – clothes – tourists – fish ) in the museum's gardens.
- 4-The boys really enjoyed ( sightseeing – diving – camping – swimming)in tents in the desert .
- 5-This is the best film I have ( never – ever – over – every ) seen.
- 6- I have never been to a museum ( ago – after – before – since )
- 7- I have been to Cairo but I ( have – hasn't – haven't – aren't ) been to Aswan.
- 8- I enjoyed the show because it was ( amazed- excited – surprised – amazing ) .

8- Read and correct the underlined words :

- 1- The boy who wins the gold medal is very exciting.
- 2- Have you ever being to Luxor ?
- 3- Visiting the rainforest was an amazing experiment.
- 4- Has Maha and Mona gone out?
- 9- Write an e-mail to your friend on a famous place you would like to visit .Your name is Nabil and your friend's name is Fareed.

The Answer

From : [Nabil@yahoo.com](mailto:Nabil@yahoo.com)

To : Fareed's @yahoo.com

Subject: Visiting a famous place.

Dear Fareed :

It gives me great pleasure to write this e-mail to you.

How are you ? How is your family ?

I'd like to tell you that I want to visit the pyramids .

My friends have told me that the pyramids are fantastic and amazing

I'd like to visit them very much .

I'm looking forward to seeing you .

With my best wishes

Nabil





documentary	فلم وثائقي	The same	نفس	suggest	يقترح	right	صحيح
documents	وثائق	nobody	لا أحد	a tree	شجرة	yet	حتى الآن
correctly	بطريقة صح	die	يموت	at least	على الأقل	Brazil	البرازيل
programme	برنامج	Luxor	الأقصر	accept	يقبل	Jordan	الأردن
a quiz	مسابقة	there	هناك	interesting	شيق	already	بالفعل
Which type	أي نوع	tomorrow	غداً	sound	يبدو	just	فقط / تَوّاً
a short time	وقت قصير	episode	حلقة	unit	وحدة	strong	قوي
something	شيء ما	I'd rather	أفضل	activities	أنشطة	picnic	نزهة
channel	قناة	large	كبير	rain	تمطر	difficult	صعب
each other	كل منهما	laugh	يضحك	train	قطار	profusely	بغزارة
recommend	يوصي بـ	end	نهاية	sorry	أسف	black	أسود
funny	مضحك	Dubai	أبو ظبي	minute	دقيقة	Ireland	أيرلندا
between	بين	lost	مفقود	alphabet	أبجدية	ago	منذ / قبل
comedy	كوميديا	film	فيلم	quarter	ربع	finals	النهائيات
elephant	فيل	half	نصف	opinion	رأي	refer to	يشير إلى
able to	قادر أن	crops	محاصيل	ninth	التاسع	irrigate	يروي
Italian	إيطالي	umbrella	شمسية	situation	موقف	field	حقل
happen	يحدث	nature	طبيعة	week	أسبوع	chair	كرسي
underlined	تحت خط	save	ينقذ	really	حقاً	camera	كاميرا
leather	جلد مدبوغ	mention	يذكر	a pound	جنية	speaker	متحدث

### Important words كلمات هامة

Professor	استاذ جامعي	Comedy	كوميديا
University	جامعة	Documentary	فيلم وثائقي
Channel	قناة تلفزيونية	Nature programme	برنامج طبيعة
Episode	حلقة	Quiz show	عرض مسابقات

### Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	pp	مصدر	ماضي	pp
wear	يلبس	wore	tell	يخبر	told
burn	يحرق	burned / burnt	put out	يطفى النار	put out

### Giving and asking for recommendation إعطاء وطلب توصية

Let's + مصدر	هيا بنا	Would you recommend-----?	هل توصي بـ -----؟
Shall we ----	هل سوف	I recommend that we---	أوصي بـ -----
I'd rather + مصدر	أنا أفضل -----	I don't like the sound of that.	لا أراغب بذلك.
I would recommend it	. أوصي بذلك.	It sounds interesting	

### Unit seven

### ( just – already – yet )

### Mr Hesham

نستخدم كلمة ( already ) في الإثبات وفي السؤال وتوضع قبل التصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة

**Have / Has + فاعل + (already) + pp. .... (already)?**

**We use ( Already ) to say that something has happened ,often earlier than we expected.**

- ♣ Have you already done your homework? ♣ Yes .I have already done my homework.
- ♣ Have you already visited the High dam?
- ♣ Lelia has finished her homework already.
- ♣ Mum: Have you made the dress already? ♣ You are clever.
- ♣ Have you eaten all the sandwiches already? ♣ You are too hungry



**We use ( yet ) to ask or talk about something which is expected to happen .**

♣ نستخدم ( Yet ) في نهاية الجملة المنفية وفي نهاية السؤال .

- ♣ Have they built the flat yet?      ♣ No they haven't built the flat yet.  
 ♣ Mona is still doing the homework.      ♣ Mona hasn't finished doing the homework yet.  
 ♣ Have you finished your homework yet ?      ( I expect you have finished )  
 ♣ I haven't had breakfast yet?      ( I expect that I will have it soon )

Just

حالا

تدل أن الحدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة

have / has + just + pp.

- ♣ We have just arrived home.      = They arrived home a short time ago.  
 ♣ My sister has just made our lunch      ♣ The bus has just left.

### Talking about the time

♣ What's the time , please ?      للسؤال عن الوقت أو الساعة نستخدم

♣ It's half past seven = It's 7.30      والإجابة تكون كالاتي

Half past      نصف      quarter past      ربع      quarter to      إلا ربع      ten minutes past      عشرة دقائق

للسؤال عن وقت فعل شيء ما نستخدم When = What time

- ♣ What time do you have your lunch ?      ♣ I have my lunch at two o'clock . or at 2 .00.  
 ♣ When will you go out ?      ♣ I will go out in fifteen minutes

### Unit seven

### Exercises on unit seven

Mr Hesham

1- Complete the following dialogue:

Faten : Have you ----- watched programs about animals ?

Mona : I saw an exciting programme about the ----- yesterday.

Faten : The lion ! It is my favourite -----.

Mona : I like the lion because it is a ----- animal . It can fight many animals.

2- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d :

- Who knows more ? is a ( quiz – quarter – play – cinema ) show.
- After I finish school , I will join Alexandria ( school – temple – university – station )
- I learn a lot about famous people when I study ( maths – history – geography – art )
- If you want to be a doctor . you must study ( music – P E – philosophy – science ) .
- We were very excited when we ( win – won – will win – are winning ) the competition.
- what are you doing ( in – on – at – of ) the moment .
- They have got 20 right answers ( yet – just – ago – already )
- Watch tonight's programme to see ( what – who – when – where ) wins the competition.
- have you started watching Schools around ( a – an – the – some ) world yet?
- ( In – At – On – About ) nine o'clock there is a programme called Animal world.
- A university ( professor – nurse – doctor – teacher ) will tell us about animals.
- doctors and nurses look ( at – on – of – after ) patients in hospitals.
- This ( baby – man – boy – girl ) elephant is very small.
- You should listen to your ( parent – parents' – parents's – parents ) advice .
- ( A – An – No article – The ) university professor from Kenya will tell us about animals.
- It is ( amazed – surprised – interested – amazing ) to see how it is looked after by others.
- What kind of animals is tonight's ( nature – mature – matter – natural ) programme about?
- yesterday I watched a ( document – documents – documentary – comment ) film on TV.
- Have you ( already – yet – still – since ) milked the cow ?
- The teacher ( just has – just have – has just – already has ) written the lesson.
- Ahmed hasn't finished his study( already – yet – just – ago ) .
- They have visited the citadel ( yet – just – still – already ) .
- My little sister has just ( write – wrote – writing – written ) the e-mail to her pen friend.
- I have ( has – had – have – having ) two English lessons already ?
- What ( canal – canals – channel – river ) are the programmes on?
- How many ( films – plays – episodes – books ) of this series did you watch?
- Which show will make you ( laughing – to laugh – laugh – laughed )?
- Which programme did they decide ( to watch – watch – watched – watching )?



- 29- Funny cartoons make me ( cry – sad – unhappy – laugh )  
30- My friend was ( losing – lost – last - lasted ) in the forest but the police found him.  
31- Funny stories in this ( comedy – tragedy program – match ) make us laugh.  
32- I ( advice – tell – recommend – comment ) watching the nature programme.  
33- I'd rather ( watching – watches – to watch – watch ) a film .  
34- I like this comedy .It sounds ( boring – not nice – interesting – interested ) .  
35- What time will it be in half ( an – a – the – one ) hour ?  
36- You are watching your favourite film ( in – on – at – to ) TV.  
37- Do you and your friends like the ( some – similar – same – small ) programme?  
38- Do you ( accept – expectation – except – exception ) each other's opinions ?  
39- Yes , I laughed a lot .It's about a very ( fun – funny – bad – sad ) man.  
40- Let's ( watch – watching – to watch – watched ) the match on Nile channel.

3- Correct the underlined words :

- 1- I have just seen a document film on TV.  
2- Has she cooking our lunch yet?  
3- I'd bother do my homework now.  
4- My father has gist left the house.  
5- Have you never seen a programme about wild animals?  
6- Many girls like watching cartons in TV.  
7- I'd rather played music when I am free.  
8- Let's watched the news on TV.  
9- Our TV has a lot new canals .  
10 – The tourists find the pyramids amazed.

Unit seven

Test on unit seven

Mr Hesham

1-listen and choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d ( practice test 3a )

- 1- What does Amal want to watch?  
a) a film                                      b) a nature programme                      c) a comedy                                      d) a documentary  
2- Why does Inji not recommend the programme Amal wants ?  
a) She has never seen it                      b) It is not funny                      c) It has just finished                      d) She's seen it before  
3- What kind of programme did they agree to watch?  
a) a nature programme                      b) a quiz show                                      c) a comedy                                      d) a documentary

2- Listen and answer the following questions

- 1- When was the last time Selim saw Marawan ?  
2- Where is Marawan now?  
3- How long has Marawan been there ?  
3- Complete the following dialogue ?

A : Did you see yesterday's -----?

B: No , I didn't see it . Was it a -----film?

A: Yes , it was a comedy film .I ----- a lot.

B: When did it -----?

A: It ended after midnight .

4- supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1- Omar : Let's watch something on TV.

Nabil: Ok -----

Omar: No , I wouldn't recommend the comedy .It's not very funny.

2- Manar :-----?

Marwa: The film starts at ten o'clock.

5- Read the following ,then answer the questions:

To : Sameer

From : Ali

Subject: TV programme

Hi Sameer,

I am watching an interesting documentary on TV about toys. In the past , children only used To play with simple toys. Now , toy makers have invented some exciting new toys. The programme has just shown the newest toys that you can buy in Japan. The girl on TV now is very excited .She has just bought an amazing doll with a computer inside .It can run , walk , carry things and dance. There is another toy that can fly, but they haven't shown this one yet.

1- What kind of programme is Ali watching?

2- What was different in the past?



- 3- Why is the girl on TV excited?  
4- What does the underlined word it refer to?  
a) a TV                      b) a computer                      c) a doll                      d) Japan  
5- The programme ----- the toy that can fly.  
a) won't show              b) has not been shown yet              c) has already shown              d) doesn't have

**The Reader**

6) a – Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- Robinson Crusoe took some pots , clothes and coins from -----  
2- Crusoe and Friday rescued -----

b) Answer the following questions :

- 1- Why didn't Crusoe want Friday to be his slave?  
2- Why do you think Crusoe left the mutineers on the island?  
3- What did Crusoe do after his wife died ?  
4- Why do you think Crusoe found life difficult in England?

7- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

- 1- The cup is clean .I have ----- washed it.  
a) just                      b) yet                      c ) ever                      d) never  
2- It's ten past eight.The eight o'clock train left ten minutes ( yet – ago – last – already )  
3- What ----- is the news on , is it 1 or 2 ?  
a) channel                      b) TV                      c) team                      d) clock  
4- Have you ----- done your homework?  
a) ready                      b) already                      c) never                      d) yet  
5- I'd rather ----- football after school.  
a) play                      b) playing                      c) played                      d) to play  
6- I recommend that we can watch the film ----- TV.  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) of  
7- My father hasn't bought a new car -----  
a) ever                      b) already                      c) never                      d) yet  
8- Let's watch ( film – match – play – episode ) 12 on channel 2.

8- Read and correct the underlined word

- 1- Science is a very interested subject  
2- My friend has ready visited Cairo.  
3- Have Ahmed met his new teacher yet?  
4- I'd like to watch a programme about mature .

**Writing**

9- Write a paragraph of six sentences on

( Your favourite Programme )

The answer الإجابة

TV has a lot f interesting programmes .  
I like watching nature programmes as they are very interesting.  
I like watching the beauty of the nature.  
I like watching wild animals .  
I like watching the rainforests .  
I like watching the birds flying in the sky.

An – e- mail writing

To:-----

From:-----

Subject:-----

Dear -----:

It gives me great pleasure to write this e-mail to you  
How are you? How is your family . I hope you are fine.

I am looking forward to seeing you

With love from



a way	طريقة	fire	نار / حريق	order	ترتيب	earlier	مبكراً
how often	كم مرة	suddenly	فجأة	the oldest	الأقدم	invite	يدعو
report	تقرير	news	أخبار	wait	ينتظر	far away	بعيد جداً
brave	شجاع	young	صغير	police	الشرطة	Chinese	صيني
firefighter	رجل مطافئ	fish	يصطاد	belong	يخص	paper	ورق
turn	يتحول	rescue	ينقذ	smoke	يدخن	envelope	مظروف
sports centre	مركز رياضي	windy	به رياح	ladder	سلم	skin	جلد
airmail	بريد جوي	telegram	تلغراف	flood	فيضان	feet	الأقدام
communicate	يتصل	by	بجوار	window	شباك	Iraq	العراق
the USA	امريكا	newest	الأحدث	begin	يبدأ	under	تحت
billion	بليون	such	مثل	flat	شقة	realize	يدرك
grey	رمادي	little boy	طفل صغير	street	شارع	neck	رقبة
text message	رسالة نصية	bad for	ضار بـ	here	هنا	until	حتى
help	مساعدة	regularly	بانتظام	sweatshirt	فانلة	afraid	خائف
empty	فارغ	during	أثناء	pigeon	حمامة	post	بريد
bag	حقيبة	since	منذ	messenger	رسول	gun	بندقية
electronic	الالكترونية	night	الليل	small	صغير	century	قرن
easier	أكثر سهولة	internet	الانترنت	storm	عاصفة	jump	يقفز

### Important words

Put out	يطفيء	To stop a fire burning.
Firefighters	رجال مطافي	Someone who stops fires.
Rescue	ينقذ	To save a person from something dangerous.
Smoke	دخان	This goes into the air when something burns.
During	أثناء	Happening from the beginning to the end.
Nobody	لا احد	No person

### Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	pp	مصدر	ماضي	pp
sew	يخيط	sewed	sewed/ sewn	hear	يسمع
fall into	يقع	fell into	fallen into	fly	يطير
put	يضع	put	put	begin	يبدأ
				Began	begun

### Talking about the news التحدث عن الأخبار

Have you heard what happened to...?	I believe he .....	أعتقد أن
Did I tell you about what happened last week?	Is it true that .....	هل صحيح أن
They say ----- أنهم يقولون أن	Tell me more.	أخبرني المزيد.

### Unit eight

### Since // For قاعدة

### Mr Hesham

### ( زمن بالارقام أو اسم ) since ( مضارع تام )

يأتي بعد ( since ) وقت محدد بدأ منه الحدث وما زال مستمرا

♣ He has studied English since 2010.

♣ I have watched the match since 6.00.

يأتي بعد ( for ) مدة زمنية وقع خلالها الحدث وما زال مستمرا

♣ I have played football for the last year. ♣ I have watched the match for half an hour.

### Since كلمات مع

### For كلمات مع

يأتي معها بداية زمن أو اسم since

يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية محددة for

yesterday – last ( week – month – year )  
2007 – 6 o'clock – Monday – January –  
morning – Winter - then – the party

a second – a minute – an hour – a day – a night –  
a week – a month – ages – short time -long time –  
a while – a moment - the last week – 3 years



( ماضي بسيط ) since ( مضارع تام )

- ♣ I haven't met her **since** she travelled .      ♣ **Since** she travelled , I haven't met her.
- ♣ **Since** she married , she **has sent** me three e-mails.
- ♣ We **have swum** in the sea **since** we reached Alexandria

It is **أماضي بسيط** since **فترة زمنية**

- ♣ I have stayed in Cairo **for** three weeks .      ♣ It is three weeks **since** I stayed in Cairo .
- ♣ I haven't met him **since** last week.      ♣ I haven't met him **for** a week.
- ♣ He **has been** here **since** his birth.      ♣ He **has lived** here **since** he was born.
- ♣ **Since** they graduated from the university, they have travelled abroad.
- ♣ They have been working in a bank **since** they left school.

The present perfect contrasted with the past simple :When we want to talk about a specific completed time in the past , we use the past simple:عندما نتحدث عن وقت محدد مكتمل في الماضي نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط

- ♣ My uncle **has lived** in England for ten years.
- ♣ He **moved** there ten years ago.
- ♣ I **lived** in Cairo twelve years ago.

♣How long ?

- ♣ How long **has** our teacher taught at this school ?
- ♣ She **has** taught at this school for four years.

Unit eight

Exercises on unit eight

Mr Hesham

1- Complete the following dialogue:

Ali : How ----- have you lived here ?

Nagy: I have lived here ----- ten years.

Ali : Have you heard about the ----- here?

Nagy: Yes , my father ----- me that it was a big fire.

2- Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1 - Azza : Have you heard the news on TV?

Mona : -----

2- Mai : -----?

Nada : My sister has studied English since 2014.

3- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1- There has been a ( train – fire - plane – trees ) at a house in this small village.

2- We don't know ( how – who – which – whose ) the fire started .

3- Mr Hatim lives next to us. He is our ( father – son – neighbour – boy )

4- I don't like smelling ( flowers – smoke – roses – perfume ) as it affects my health badly.

5- ( Is – Are – Have – Were ) the news good?

6- The bottle is ( full – fill – fully – empty ? You must drink all the milk in it .

7- Did you see any body in the building? No , ( something – nobody – body – boy ) was there.

8- Have you put ( out – off – of – down ) a fire before ?

9- My sister is ( can – able – ability – capable ) to answer all the teacher's questions.

10-Two young men were fishing in a ( car – taxi – train – boat ) yesterday.

11- What is the ( weather – leather – feather – whether ) like today?

12-The weather changed and the sky turned ( around – near – grey – green ) .

13- The weather became very ( wind – windy – window – widow).

14- During the storm , the men fell ( on – off – out – into ) the water.



- 15- The brave man was walking ( by – in – on – into ) the sea and jumped into the water .  
16- The man was very ( bad – badly – brave – not good ) as he saved the two men.  
17- ( firefighters – fires – forests – fairy ) are brave people .  
18- I haven't seen such a bad storm since I ( am – were – was – is ) a child.  
19- Mr Hesham has lived here ( for – since – just – already ) more than twenty years.  
20- How ( many – far – much – long ) have you lived here?  
21- It's two weeks ( sin – for – since – sense ) i visited my uncle.  
22-My daughter ( married – has married – marry – marries ) three years ago.  
23- I haven't seen my friend ( since – four – in – for ) a long time.  
24- She has studied English ( since – for – four – sense ) six o'clock.  
25- I have done my homework ( since – ago – for – yet ) an hour.  
26- ( Has – Is – Have – Was ) Ahmed been to Tanta ?  
27- Since it ( rains – raining – rained – has rained ) , I haven't gone out .  
28- How long has our teacher ( teach – teaching – taught – teaches ) at this school?  
29-We haven't heard from you ( since – at – in – for ) ages .  
30- My uncle moved here ten years ( ago – for – yet – already )  
31-The building has been empty ( for – sense – since – four ) May.  
32-I saw a bag on a seat ( why – when – how – what ) I was waiting for a bus.  
33- The police ( doesn't – isn't – aren't – don't ) know who the bag belongs to?  
34- A famous swimmer ( gave – get – got – give ) prizes at the sports centre.  
35- Who does this bag belong ( for – at – in – to )?  
36- Have you ( heared – heard – hear – hearing ) what happened to my brother?  
37- Have you heard ( about – on – from – off ) the fire?  
38- Karim has got a ( medium – medal – media – madam ) for rescuing a child from fire .  
39- Let's go to the swimming ( puddle – pot – pool – bowl ) to swim .  
40- The family have ( invented – invite – invent – invited ) us to have dinner with them.

**4- Correct the underlined word:**

- 1- A brave 13- years - old boy rescued a child from a swimming pool.  
2- The child was playing next to the water when sudden he fell in  
3- Ali has had his phone for the beginning of this year.  
4- have you lived in the village since a long time?  
5- I haven't saw Hassan since last Tuesday.  
6- Sara has wanted to be a doctor since she is seven years old.

**Test on unit eight**

**1- Listen and choose the correct answer:**

- 1-What type of programme is on TV tonight?  
a) a nature programme    b) the news    c) a documentary    d) quiz show  
2- What is the programme about ?  
a) animals along the Nile    b) the mountains and deserts in Egypt.  
c) a man's 6,000 kilometre walk    d) tribes in Egypt  
3- Which of the following did the man not have a problem with?  
a) the people he met    b) snakes and crocodiles    c) the temperature    d) the sea animals

**2- Listen and answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why do most people usually go online?  
2- Who do people usually communicate with on social networking sites?  
3-Name two more activities on the internet that are mentioned by the speaker?

**3- complete the following dialogue :**

Dina : Have you seen the football ----- on TV?

Sawsan : I don't like football matches. I like ----- films.



Dina: What ----- of films do you like watching?

Sawsan : I'd ----- to watch comedy.

**4- Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:**

1-Yehya : How long have you lived in this house?

Khaled : -----

Yehya : Thirteen years? That's a long time.

2- Zeinab : Is it true that Sara is in hospital:

Randa: Yes , ----- She broke her leg.

**5- Read the following , then answer the questions:**

Hesham is an active young man. He was born in a small village near Banha in 1980. He has been a farmer since he left school. He has learned a lot about farming from his friends and family but he's never been to university. He enjoys keeping domestic animals, such as buffaloes, goats, and sheep. He also keeps chicken for meat and eggs. He has always worked in the same way and hasn't changed the way he farms very much. He's never used a tractor to plough his land. He's only used animals.

1- What does Hashem enjoy doing?

2- How old is Hashem?

3- Hesham was born in a small -----

a- city                      b- town                      c- state                      d- village

4- To plough his land, Hesham uses -----

a- tractor                      b- crops                      c- animals                      d- a needle

5- Hesham has been a farmer.....he left school.

a- since                      b- for                      c- ago                      d- last

**6- The Reader a) Put the events in the correct order:**

- Crusoe's wife died

- The first prisoner Crusoe rescued was Friday

- In the end , Crusoe wanted to use his experience to teach young sailors

-Crusoe returned to England-

**b) Answer the following questions:**

1- Why did the English captain give Cruse his ship?

2- How many children did Crusoe have?

3- Why did Crusoe live happily on the island for a time with his 3 friends?

4- Why do you think Crusoe decided to return to the island from England?

**[7] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- Have you done your English homework ( just – yet – ever – never ) ?

2- I have wanted to be a doctor ( since – for – when – while ) I was a child.

3- Donia ( has lived – have lived – lived – will live ) in Cairo three years ago.

4- She has seen the film ( since – ago – when – for ) an hour.

5- Have you heard the latest ( new – good – news – old ) on TV?

6- There is no water in the bottle. It is ( empty – filled – space – reason )

7- There is a big ( film – play – fireman – fire ) in the factory and some people were hurt.

8-The brave man ( rescued – fired – killed – injured ) the boy from fire

**8- Read and correct the underlined word:**

1- Firefighters are able to put off fires quickly.

2- There was a big storm and bad wither all over the world.

3- For then , I haven't seen her.

4- She has decorates her flat by herself.

**9- Write six sentences about : ( had weather )**



whale	الحوت	game	لعبة	electricity	كهرباء	past	الماضي
used to	أعتاد أن	verb	فعل	goodbye	مع السلامة	hundred	مائة
farm	مزرعة	directions	اتجاهات	afternoon	العصر	top	قمة
Ptolemy	بطليموس	video	فيديو	rock	صخرة	map	خريطة
attraction	جاذبية	research	بحث	taxi	تاكسي	pyramid	هرم
younger	أصغر سناً	government	حكومة	unhappy	تعييس	hill	تل
bakery	مخبز	website	موقع نت	population	سكان	touch	يلمس
survey	فحص	provide	يوفر	breakfast	إفطار	screen	شاشة
hobby	هواية	supermarket	سوبرماركت	across	عبر	slave	عبد
mobile	محمول	timetable	جدول مواعيد	although	ومع ذلك	How big	كم حجم
Colossus	تمثال ضخم	price	سعر / ثمن	Hurghada	الغردقة	badly	بسوء
colour	لون	user	مستخدم	hire	يؤجر	soldier	جندي
control	تحكم	secondary	ثانوية	excuse	يعذر	trader	تاجر
remote	بعيد	amount	كمية	truck	شاحنة	voyage	رحلة
free time	وقت فراغ	racket	مضرب	tablet	تابليت	wool	صوف
company	شركة	almost	تقريباً	tall	طويل	jumper	بلوفر
reason	سبب	third	ثالث	ticket	تذكرة	body	جسم
site	موقع	cold	بارد	sheep	خروف	camel	جمل
white	أبيض	machine	آلة / ماكينة	count	يعد	supper	عشاء
size	مقاس	poor	فقير	low	منخفض	air	هواء
medium	متوسط	social	اجتماعي	network	شبكة	pink	وردي

### Important words كلمات هامة

Airmail	Letters carried by planes
Pigeons	A kind of a bird
Messengers	People who carry letters or messages to others
Telegram	Telegram is a short electronic letter.
E-mail	Electronic message sent by the internet.
Research	Find out information about something
Provide	Give something that people need.
Reason	Why something happen
prices	The amount of money you have to pay for something

### Irregular Verbs أفعال شاذة

مصدر	ماضي	pp	مصدر	ماضي	Pp
pay	يدفع	paid	draw	يرسم	drew
go online	يدخل على النت	went on line	sleep	ينام	slept
		gone on line			drawn
					Slept

### Saying dates and times التحدث عن التواريخ والأوقات

In the 1990s	في التسعينات	before / after 1973	قبل / بعد عام
about 90 years ago	منذ حوالي ٩٠ عاماً	(about) ten years later, ...	بعد حوالي ١٠ سنوات

{ used to + (مصدر الفعل) } اعتاد أن

❖ We use used to + infinitive to talk about routine or regular habits in the past

تعبّر عن روتين أو عادة منتظمة في الماضي ولكن لم تعد تحدث الآن .

- ♣ My father used to work in a bank, but now he works in an office.
- ♣ In the past , people used to send a lot of letters .
- ♣ Messengers used to carry envelopes to people on foot.
- ♣ I used to work hard when I was at school.



♣ It used to be popular to send letters by pigeon.

{ didn't use to + ( المصدر ) } في النفي نستخدم

♣ They didn't use to send e-mails, like many people do today.

في السؤال نستخدم ( did ) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

♣ Did your mother use to read to you when you were younger?

♣ Where did you use to live ? ( أداة استفهام )

♣ Did you use to walk to school when you were younger?

♣ Yes , I did .My mother used to walk with me.

**Unit nine****Exercises on unit nine****Mr Hesham****1- Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- An e-mail is a form of ( action – communication – formation-transport )
- 2- We send air mail letters to people ( abroad – broad – board –a board ).
- 3- We can send e-mails to our friends ( in – at – on – of ) the internet.
- 4- In the past , people sent letters by ( hens – ducks – geese – pigeons )
- 5- Is your neck above or ( on – below – up – at ) your mouth?
- 6- An e-mail means an / a ( cartoon – ordinary – electronic – envelope ) letter.
- 7- ( Electricity – electric – electrons – electrician ) has made it easy to use technology.
- 8- The ( Egyptian – European – American – Chinese ) invented paper in 100BCE.
- 9- The first envelopes were made of animal ( teeth – mouth - skins – tails )
- 10- We put the letter inside an( e-mail – envelope – pigeon – animal ).
- 11-The ( passenger – massage – messenger – officer ) used to carry our letters.
- 12-Egypt sent letters to other countries using messengers ( on – at – in – of ) horses,
- 13- It used to be ( pop – not good – not nice - popular ) to send letters by pigeons .
- 14- ( Pigeons – horses – cows –cats ) would fly home again.
- 15- Pigeons carried ( e-mails – messengers – litter – letters ) around their necks.
- 16- We use the post ( office – officer – desk – computers ) to send letters.
- 17- ( Trams – trains – trainers – cars ) began to carry letters in the USA.
- 18- Telegrams are ( long – short – tall – high ) electronic letters.
- 19-Telegrams made international ( communication – trade – TV – internet ) easier.
- 20-( Trains – Trams – Plans – Planes ) started taking airmail letters all over the world.
- 21-In 1972 . American Ray Tomlinson ( invented – invited – made – did ) e-mail .
- 22- In this lesson I read about the ( maths – art – geography – history ) of communication.
- 23- My friend ( used – used to - didn't use to – use ) to swim fast.
- 24- I used to ( playing – played – play – plays ) football when I was younger.
- 25- He didn't ( used to – uses to – using – use to ) smoke. Now , he does.
- 26 – Did you ( use – use to - using – used to ) to annoy your friends at school?
- 27- We used to ( use – using – to use – not to use ) pigeons to send our letters.
- 28- Did you use to walk to school when you ( are – were – is – was ) younger.
- 29- How ( many – often – heavy – high ) do you watch TV?
- 30-How big were the first pictures on TV ( radio – desk – screens – scream )?
- 31- When did people start using a ( far – near - farther – remote ) control ?
- 32- I play football during my ( free – busy – not free – work ) time.
- 33- About a quarter of Egypt's ( pollution – population – pollen – ball ) use the internet.
- 34- Websites can ( provide – providing – provided – to provide ) useful information .
- 35-In a ( safe – serve – survey – secondary ) 43% of internet users are women



- 36- ( logical – social- society – student ) networking sites are the most popular thing .  
37- We use these sites to communicate ( to – in – of – with ) friends .  
38- We can watch films on the ( world – internet – desk – office)  
39- My illness is the main ( reason – sick – member – class ) for my absence غياب  
40- You can use the internet to ( search – answer – ask – research ) information  
41- ( Prices – spices –onions – lentils ) are the amount of money you have to pay for things.

## Unit nine

## Test on unit nine

Mr Hesham

1- Listen to the following and choose the correct answer: ( page 45 )

1-What was the first kind of electronic letter called ?

- a) airmail                      b) telegram                      c) e-mail                      d) ordinary mail

2- Before planes , how did people send letters by air?

- a) by planes                      b) by horses                      c) by pigeons                      d) by cars

3- Who used to carry letters in the past?

- a) doctors                      b) teachers                      c) nurses                      d) messengers.

2- Listen to the following and answer the questions: ( page 48 )

1- What can websites provide information about?

2- How can people go online?

3- Who uses the internet?

3- Complete the following dialogue:

Magda : What did you ----- to do to spend your free time , mum?

Mum : We used to listen ----- the radio.

Magda : Didn't you use to use the -----?

Mum : No , in the past , there ----- any internet .

4- Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Ahmed: How did people send letters by pigeons ?

Father :-----

Ahmed : It's a good idea.

2- Dina : -----?

Grandmother: No , we didn't have computers in our houses in the past?

5- Read the following , then answer the questions:

People used pigeons to communicate hundreds of years ago. However , tour guides in Colorado , USA,are using pigeons today ! The guides take photographs of the tourists who have travelled down an exciting river. They then use the pigeons to carry the cards from the camera 30 kilometres down the river to their office where they can print the photos. They used to take the cards from the camera by car, but this took a long time. The pigeons take just 20 minutes .After the tourists have travelled to the office , the photos are ready to see .

1- What do the pigeons carry ?

2- Why has this helped the tourists in Colorado?

3- Where is the office?

4- In the past , they used to ----- the cards back to the office.

- a) drive                      b) walk                      c) not take                      d) ask the tourists to carry





5- the tourists can ----- when they return to the office?

- a) see their photos    b) meet the pigeons    c) print the photos    d) drive home

6) The reader a- Put the events in the correct order :

-Crusoe , Friday and the English captain sailed to England

-The English Captain thanked Crusoe

-Crusoe and Friday rescued the English Captain

- The English captain gave Crusoe his ship

b) Answer the following questions :

1- Who did the sailors bring from the ship?

2- Who took the three prisoners to the island on the ship?

3- How did the English captain thank Crusoe?

4- How many children did Crusoe have?

7- choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d:

1-How can you communicate ----- tourists ?

- a) with                      b) in                      c) to                      d) about

2- In the past people used to send letters by -----

- a) an eagle              b) dragon              c) camels              d) pigeons

3- Students use their mobiles to go -----

- a) to Cairo              b) on ships              c) online              d) on boats

4-Schools ----- students with books.

- a) give                      b) provide                      c) take                      d) bring

5- Did Sara ----- to do her homework regularly ?

- a) used                      b) not used                      c) use                      d) used to

6- My father used to ----- hard to bring us up.

- a) work                      b) working                      c) works                      d) have worked

7- My friend used to smoke heavily ? But now ,he -----

- a) does                      b) did                      c) didn't                      d) doesn't

8- Sami used to get up early , -----he?

- a) did                      b) didn't                      c) used                      d) doesn't

8- Read and correct the underlined word:

1-The children are very exciting about going to the museum

2-Our teacher invented us with all the information we need to do our project?

3- We use to play football when we were younger.

4- The internet helps us to search information.

9- Write 6 sentences about life in the past:

### The Answer الإجابة

In the past life was very different. People didn't use to drive cars. They used to ride horses for transport and to carry things. They also didn't use to have phones, radios or TV, so they used to get information through reading or talking . Life today is much easier . Technology has made us enjoy our life.





Successful  
Voyage  
Goods

ناجح  
رحلة بحرية  
بضائع

Pirates  
Morocco  
Slaves

قراصنة  
المغرب  
عبيد

Escape  
Rescue  
Trader

يهرب  
ينقذ  
تاجر

Robinson Crusoe was born in 1632 in York in England. He worked hard at school. His parents wanted him to find a good job, but he wanted to go to sea and become a sailor. When he was 18, He went to London and found a ship which was sailing to a country in West Africa Guinea غينيا. He bought some goods which he wanted to sell in Guinea and got on the ship. A short time later, the ship left London.

During a long voyage رحلة, Crusoe become a good sailor. When the ship arrived in Guinea, he sold his goods and went back to London with a lot of money.

In London, Crusoe bought more goods بضائع to sell and he sailed towards Guinea again.

When they were sailing to Africa, some pirates قراصنة took the ship.

The pirates took Crusoe and the other sailors to Morocco المغرب and sold them as slaves عبيد.

After two years, Crusoe was very unhappy and he wanted to escape يهرب. One day, he took a small fishing boat. He put some food and water in the boat and he sailed out to sea.

After some days in the small boat, a ship sailed by and the captain of the ship rescued انقذ

Crusoe. The captain was a kind man and his ship took Crusoe to Brazil, where he became a farmer and lived happily. After a few years, Crusoe wanted to be a trader تاجر again

#### A) Questions with answers:

1- When and where was Crusoe born?

أين ومتى ولد كروزو ؟

He was born in 1632 in York in England.

2 – What did his parents want him to find?

They wanted him to find a good job.

3 – What did he want to be? أو What was Crusoe's ambition ?

ماهو طموح كروزو ؟

He wanted to become a sailor.

4 – How old was he when he went to London?

كم كان عمره عندما ذهب إلى لندن ؟

He was 18 years old.

5 – Where was the ship sailing to?

إلى أين كانت تبحر السفينة؟

To a country in West Africa , Guinea.

6 – Why did Crusoe buy some goods?

لماذا اشترى كروزو بعض البضائع؟

He bought some goods to sell them in Guinea.

7 – How was Crusoe successful on arriving in Guinea? كيف كان كروزو ناجحاً عند وصوله إلى غينيا؟

He sold the goods and got much money.

8 – Why did he want to sail to Guinea again?

لماذا أراد الذهاب إلى غينيا مرة ثانية ؟

He wanted to sail back to Guinea to sell some more goods .

9 – What happened when the they were sailing towards Africa? ماذا حدث عندما أبحروا حول أفريقيا؟

Some pirates took the ship .

10 – What did the pirates do with Crusoe and the others? ماذا فعل القراصنة مع كروزو والآخرين ؟

They took them to Morocco and sold them as slaves.

11 – How long did Crusoe stay in Morocco ?

كم المدة التي قضاها كروزو في المغرب؟

Two years.

12 – What did Crusoe use to escape from Morocco?

ماذا استخدم كروزو للهروب من المغرب ؟

He used a small fishing boat with some food and water and sailed out to sea.



13 – How was Crusoe lucky when he escaped?

كيف كان كروزو محظوظا عندما هرب؟

The captain of a ship rescued him .

14 – How was the captain of the ship?

كيف كان قبطان السفينة ؟

He was kind.

15 – Where did the ship take Crusoe?

ألى اين أخذت السفينة كروزو ؟

It took him to Brazil.

16 – How was Crusoe's life in Brazil?

كيف كانت حياة كروزو فى البرازيل ؟

He became a farmer and lived happily.

17 – When and why did he sail for Guinea for the third time? متى ولماذا ذهب الى غينيا للمرة الثالثة ؟

He sailed in 1659 with some friends to sell goods.

18 – How did the storm affect the ship?

كيف أثرت العاصفة على السفينة ؟

The storm made the ship sink and all the sailors were thrown into the sea..

19 – How was Crusoe lucky during the storm?

كيف كان كروزو محظوظاً أثناء العاصفة ؟

All the sailors drowned except Crusoe. غرقوا

20 – What did he see when he woke up?

ماذا رأى كروزو عندما استيقظ ؟

He didn't see any of his friends , but he saw two cats.

21 – What did he find when he looked around the beach?

ماذا وجد عندما نظر حول الشاطئ ؟

He saw a small river where he could wash and drink.

23 – How did he keep himself safe the first night?

كيف جعل نفسه آمناً فى الليلة الأولى؟

He slept in a big tree to save himself from people and animals.

24- Who wrote the story ( Robinson Crusoe )?

من كتب قصة روبنسون كروزو ؟

Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe .

25-Where did Defoe take the idea of Robinson Crusoe from? من أين أخذ ديفوى فكرة قصة كروزو؟

From the true story of Alexander Selkirk

1 - Robinson Crusoe	sell them in Guinea
2- Crusoe's parents wanted him	and become a sailor
3- Crusoe wanted to go to sea	was born in York in England
4- He bought some goods to	find a good job
1- He sold his goods and returned to London with	to Morocco and sold them as slaves
2 – On sailing towards Africa some pirates took	a lot of money
3- The pirates took Crusoe and the other sailors	escape
4. After two years in Morocco , Crusoe wanted to	Crusoe's ship
1- To escape Crusoe took a	Crusoe wanted to be a trader again
2 – The Captain who rescued Crusoe	as a farmer
3 – In Brazil Crusoe worked	took him to Brazil
4 – After a few years in Brazil ,	small fishing food
1 - All the sailors with Crusoe	and drink
2 – The only survivors after the storm were Crusoe and	people and animals
3 – Crusoe found a river where he could wash	died
4 – He slept in a tree so that he was safe from	two cats



raft  
collect  
goats  
valley

مركب  
يجمع  
ماعز  
وادي  
useful  
Telescope  
compass  
Lemon

مفيد  
تليسكوب  
بوصلة  
ليمون  
diary  
melon  
Parrot  
footprint

أجندة  
بطيخ | شمام  
بيغاء  
آثار قدم

ning, Crusoe decided to swim back to the ship before it sank **تغرق**. He found some boxes of rice, cheese and meat. He looked for his friends, but there was nobody on the ship. He built a small raft **مركب** and during the next few days, he went back to the ship many times to collect food, tools, guns **مسدسات**, knives **سكاكين** and rope **حبل**.

That night, there was another storm and the ship sank. Crusoe spent the next few months building a strong fort **حصن** where he could live.

He made a table and chairs and one day he found some goats. He had a lot of things from the ship which were useful. He had a small telescope **تليسكوب**, a compass **بوصلة**, some books, pens, ink **حبر** and paper. He decided to write a diary every day.

When he walked around the island, he found a beautiful valley. In the valley **وادي**, there were oranges and lemon trees **أشجار ليمون** and melons. It was beautiful and he decided to build a second house there.

One day, he caught a parrot. He taught it to say some words. This made him very happy. In the next few months, he made some pots for cooking and keeping his food. He had meat from the goats and he used his rice to grow more rice.

After three years on the island, he decided to build a boat. He cut down a very large tree and he spent four months building a big boat. But he couldn't push the boat to the beach because it was too big!

In the next few years, Crusoe learned to make clothes from animal skins and he built a smaller boat which he used to sail around the island.

He caught some more goats and he made cheese from their milk. His life was good now. Then, one day while he was walking along the beach, he saw a man's footprint! He was very afraid and he ran back to his fort.

He stayed there for three days and made his fort stronger. A few days later, he saw a fire on the beach and a man's bones. The men who were visiting the island were really dangerous.

### A) Questions with answers:

1 – Why did Crusoe decide to swim back to the ship ? **لماذا سبح كروزو إلى السفينة؟**

He decided to swim back to the ship before it sank to look for his friends.

2 – What did Crusoe find n the ship? **ماذا وجد كروزو على السفينة؟**

He found some boxes of rice, cheese and meat.

3 – Did he find his friends on the ship? **هل وجد كروزو أصدقائه؟**

No, he didn't find anyone on the ship.

4 – Why did he build a small raft? **لماذا صنع كروزو مركب؟**

To go back to the ship many times.

5 – Why did he go back to the ship many times? **لماذا عاد كروزو إلى السفينة كثيرًا؟**

To collect food, tools, guns, knives and ropes.





6 – Why did the ship sink in the end?

لماذا غرقت السفينة أخيرا ؟

Because of another storm.

7 – How did Crusoe plan to live on the island?

كيف خطط كروزو ليعيش على الجزيرة ؟

He built a strong fort to live in and he made a table and chairs.

8 – What useful things did he save from the ship?

ما هي الأشياء المفيدة التي أنقذها من السفينة ؟

He had a small telescope, a compass, some books, pens, ink and paper.

9– Why did Crusoe take ink and paper from the ship?

لماذا أخذ كروزو حبر وورق من السفينة ؟

To write a diary every day.

10 – How was the valley he found beautiful and useful?

كيف كان الوادي جميل ومفيد ؟

There were oranges and lemon trees and melons.

11 – What did he decide to build in the valley?

ماذا قرر ان يبني في الوادي ؟

He decided to build a second house.

12 – Why was Crusoe happy when he caught a parrot ?

لماذا كان كروزو سعيدا عندما اصطاد الببغاء ؟

Because he taught the parrot to say some words.

13 – Why did he make some pots?

لماذا صنع بعض الأواني ؟

He made some pots for cooking and keeping food.

14– How did Crusoe's life in Brazil help him on the island?

كيف استفاد كروزو من الحياة في البرازيل ؟

He grew rice and got meat from the goats he found.

15 – How long did he take to make the boat?

كم المدة التي استغرقها في صنع المركب ؟

He spent four months building it.

16 – Why couldn't he push the boat to the beach?

لماذا لم يستطيع ان يدفع المركب الى الشاطئ ؟

Because it was too big.

17 – How did he make clothes?

كيف صنع الملابس ؟

He learnt to make clothes from animal skins.

18 – Why did he make a smaller boat ?

لماذا صنع مركب صغير ؟

To sail around the island?

19 – What surprised him one day on the island?

ما الشيء الذي أدهش كروزو على الجزيرة ؟

He saw a man's footprint and he was afraid.

20 – What did he do after seeing the footprints?

ماذا فعل بعد رؤية آثار الأقدام ؟

He went back to the fort and stayed for three days.

21 – Why were the men who visited the island really dangerous ?

They were really dangerous because he saw a fire and man's bones .

1 – Crusoe decided to swim	to collect food ,guns , knives and ropes
2 – When Crusoe went to the ship	because of the storm
3 – He went to the ship	he saw no one on the ship
4 – The ship sank	To the ship before it sank to look for his friends
1-Crusoe built a fort	To write a diary
2- Crusoe could see for	To make a table and chairs
3- He used pens and paper	In order to live in it
4- Crusoe used trees	A distance with a telescope





1- Crusoe found a beautiful

Oranges and lemon trees

2- In the valley , there were

And taught him to say some words

3- He decided to

Valley when he walked around the island.

4- He caught a parrot

Build a second house in the valley

1-He had meat from

for cooking and keeping food

2-He made some pots

the goats he found

3- It took him

because it was too big

4- He couldn't push the boat

four months to build a boat

1- He learnt to make clothes

Man's bones

2-Crusoe was very afraid

Were really dangerous

3-He saw a fire and

when he saw a man's footprints

4- The men who were visiting

from animals' skins

hill

تل

gold

ذهب

coin

عملة معدنية

Spanish

أسباني

silver

فضة

prisoner

سجين

quietly

بهدوء

sink

تغرق

escape

يهرب

Chapter(3)

After Crusoe found the footprints on the beach, he didn't feel safe. He was worried about the dangerous men, but they didn't come back to the island. For the next few years,

Crusoe lived quietly. He had a lot of food, he worked hard and he wrote his diary at night.

One day, 22 years after he arrived on the island, Crusoe found the dangerous men again.

He was really afraid, but the men quickly left the island. A year later, while he was walking on the hill, he heard some guns. He ran to the top of the hill. With his telescope, he saw a large Spanish ship which was slowly sinking into the sea.

Crusoe sailed to the ship in his small boat, but there was nobody on the ship. He found some useful cooking pots, clothes and a bag of gold and silver coins.

A year and half later, Crusoe saw five small boats on the beach and some dangerous men. These men had a prisoner with them, but the prisoner escaped and ran up the beach.

Crusoe quickly rescued the man. The man who Crusoe saved wanted to be his slave.

But Crusoe didn't want a slave, he wanted a friend. He took the man to his house in the valley and called him Friday because that was the day when he rescued him.

Crusoe was really happy to have a friend and he taught Friday to speak English.

They spent the next three years very happily on the island. They told stories, talked and laughed a lot.

One day, Friday ran back to the fort because he saw the dangerous men on the beach again. They had a prisoner with them, so Crusoe and Friday thought of a plan and rescued the prisoner. He was a Spanish sailor. Then Crusoe and Friday discovered a second prisoner on the beach. It was very big surprise because the man was Friday's father! Friday was really happy and he danced and laughed loudly. The four men went back to Crusoe's fort where they ate some food and rested.

**A) Questions with answers:****1 – Why didn't Crusoe feel safe?****لماذا لم يشعر كروزو بالأمان؟****Because of the footprints he found on the beach.****2 – Why was he worried ?****لماذا كان كروزو قلق ؟****He was worried because of the dangerous men.****3 –How did he live the next few years after seeing the men? كيف عاش السنوات التالية بعد رؤيتهم؟****He lived quietly .He had a lot of food. He worked hard and he wrote his diary at night.****4 – When did Crusoe see the dangerous men again? متى رأى كروزو الرجال الخطيرة مرة أخرى؟****One day, 22 years after Crusoe arrived on the island. He was really afraid .****5 – What did he hear and see while walking on the hill? ماذا سمع ورأى أثناء السير على التل؟****He heard some guns. With the telescope he saw a large Spanish ship sinking into the sea.****6 – What did Crusoe find on the sinking Spanish ship? ماذا وجد على السفينة الأسبانية الغارقة؟****He didn't find anyone, but found cooking pots, clothes and a bag of gold and silver coins.****7– What did Crusoe see on the five small boats? ماذا رأى كروزو على القوارب الخمسة الصغيرة ؟****Crusoe saw five small boats and some dangerous men. There was a prisoner with them****8 – Where did the prisoner escape ? أين هرب السجين ؟****He escaped and ran up the beach. Crusoe quickly rescued him.****9 – Why didn't Crusoe want the man to be his slave? لماذا رفض كروزو ان يصبح الرجل عبدا له؟****Crusoe didn't want a slave but he wanted a friend.****10 – Why did Crusoe call him the prisoner Friday? لماذا سمى كروزو الرجل فرايداي ؟****Because he met or saved him on Friday.****11 – How did Crusoe and Friday spend their time ? كيف قضى كروزو فرايداي وقتهم؟****He taught Friday to speak English. They told stories, talked and laughed a lot.****12 – Why did Friday run to the fort one day? لماذا عاد فرايداي إلى الحصن مسرعاً؟****Because he saw the dangerous men on the beach and had a prisoner.****13 – Who saved the prisoner( a Spanish sailor ).? من أنقذ السجين ( البحار الأسباني )؟****Crusoe and Friday saved the prisoner ( a Spanish sailor ).****14 – Why was the second prisoner a big surprise? لماذا كان السجين الثاني مفاجأة كبرى ؟****Because the 2<sup>nd</sup> prisoner they found on the beach was Friday's father.****15– What was Friday's reaction ? ماهو رد فعل فرايداي ؟****Friday was really happy and he danced and laughed loudly.****Ch 3****Match the following****Mr Hesham**

1- Crusoe was worried	some guns
2- Crusoe worked hard and wrote	about the dangerous men
3- Crusoe lived on the island for nearly 22 years	his diary at night
4- On the hill he heard	when he saw the dangerous men again
1- With his telescope he saw	a prisoner and called him Friday
2-On the Spanish ship, Crusoe found cooking	prisoner to be his friend
3- Crusoe rescued	pots ,a bag of gold and silver coins
4-Crusoe wanted the	a Spanish ship sinking into the sea

**Ch 3****Complete the following****Mr Hesham**

1-The prisoner wanted	some English words
2- Crusoe taught Friday	a great surprise
3- Friday was very happy when he discovered	to be Crusoe's slave
4- The second prisoner was	that the sailor was his father

**Ch 4****Chapter four الفصل الرابع****Mr Hesham**

happily	بسعادة	capture	يأسر	sadly	بحزن
mutineers	متمردون	special	خاص	experience	خبرة

The four men became good friends and they lived happily on the island. One day, Crusoe was surprised to see an English ship! A small boat sailed to the island and some sailors brought three prisoners from the ship.

Crusoe watched the men and learned that the three prisoners were also sailors from the ship. One of the men was the ship's captain who was with his friends. The people who took them to the island were mutineers متمردين and now they were looking around the island.

Crusoe and Friday were brave and they rescued the English captain and his two friends. Then they captured the mutineers and they took back the English ship.

The English captain wanted to thank Crusoe for his help. He made a special meal and then he gave Crusoe his ship! Crusoe was really happy. He didn't want to hurt the mutineers, so he let them stay on the island.

On 19 December 1686, Crusoe left the island and sailed back to England with Friday and the ship's captain.

When Crusoe returned عاد to England, he married and had three children. Sadly, eight years later, his wife died and he decided to visit his island again. He stayed مكث there for three weeks and he helped the people who were living there.

Crusoe felt sad when he left the island. When he returned to England, he found it difficult to be happy, and after a few years, he decided to go to sea again and worked as a trader.

He wanted to use his experience خبرة to help other sailors when they travelled through dangerous seas.

**Ch 4****Chapter four الفصل الرابع****Mr Hesham****A) Questions with answers:**

1 – How did the four people live on the island ? كيف عاش الأربعة أشخاص على الجزيرة ؟

The four men became good friends and they lived happily on the island .

2 – What did the sailors bring to the island? ماذا احضر البحارة إلى الجزيرة ؟

They brought three prisoners from the ship .

3 – Who were the three prisoners? من هم السجناء؟

They were sailors from the ship .One of them was the ship's captain with two friends.

4- Who took the prisoners to the island? من أخذ السجناء الى الجزيرة ؟

The mutineers المتمردون

5- How were Crusoe and Friday brave? كيف كان كروزو و فرأيداي شجعان ؟

They rescued the English captain and his two friends .After that they captured the mutineers and took back the English ship.



6 – How did The English captain thank Crusoe? كيف شكر القبطان الإنجليزي كروزو؟

He made special meal and then he gave Crusoe his ship.

7- How was Crusoe kind to the mutineers? كيف كان كروزو طيب مع المتمردين؟

Crusoe didn't hurt them and let them stay on the island.

8– When did Crusoe leave the island to England? متى ترك كروزو الجزيرة واتجه إلى إنجلترا؟

On 19<sup>th</sup> December 1686.

9 – Who sailed back to England with Crusoe? من أبحر إلى إنجلترا مع كروزو؟

Friday and the ship's captain.

10 – What did Crusoe do when he returned to England? ماذا فعل كروزو في إنجلترا؟

He married and had three children.

11- How long did Crusoe stay in England? ما المدة التي قضاها كروزو في إنجلترا؟

He stayed there eight years.

12 – Why did Crusoe decide to visit his island again? لماذا قرر كروزو ان يزور الجزيرة مرة ثانية؟

Because his wife died. He stayed there for three weeks.

13 – What did he decide to work in the end? ماذا قرر ان يفعل في النهاية؟

He decided to work as a trader.

14 – How would Crusoe use his experience? كيف سيستخدم كروزو خبرته؟

He wanted to use his experience to help other sailors when they travelled through dangerous seas.

#### Chapter four

#### Match the following

#### Mr Hesham

#### Match the following

1- The four men became	so they saved the English captain
2-Some sailors brought three	meal to thank Crusoe
3-Crusoe and Friday were brave	prisoners from the ship
4-The English Captain made a special	good friends and lived happily on the island
1- The English captain gave	the mutineers
2- Crusoe captured	had three children
3-Crusoe sailed back to	Crusoe his ship
4-Crusoe married and	England with Friday and the English Captain
1-Cusoe stayed in England for	return to the sea and work as a trader
2-Crusoe felt sad when	his experience to help other sailors .
3-Crusoe decided to	he left the island
4- Crusoe wanted to use	eight years

Mr Hesham Abou Bakr